

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*China*

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PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY HOLDS PRESS BRIEFING

## Liu Shuqing To Visit Laos

OW171128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing will visit Laos from December 20 to 25 at the invitation of the Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

At today's weekly news briefing, the spokesman said that the purpose of Liu's visit is to exchange views with the Lao side on the improvement of bilateral relations. China hopes to improve and develop its relations with Laos through the joint efforts of the two countries, the two spokesman said.

## On Sino-Indian Border Issue

OW171212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1147 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- The only way toward the settlement of the boundary question between China and India lies in mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said at a weekly news briefing here today.

Some journalists, the spokesman said, have asked about the Indian Ministry of External Affairs spokesman's charge in a statement of December 12 about the statement made by the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman that China would never recognize "Arunachal Pradesh" constituted an "interference in the internal affairs of India" and was "contrary to China's desire for a peaceful settlement of the boundary question."

Commenting on this, the spokesman said the land lying north of the traditional Sino-Indian customary boundary and south of the illegal "McMahon Line" has always been China's territory and this is an indisputable fact. In accusing the Chinese side of "interfering in India's internal affairs," the spokesman added, the Indian side has utterly confounded right and wrong as it has itself occupied China's territory.

China has consistently stood for a settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question through friendly consultations in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation and held that peace and tranquility be maintained along the border areas pending a settlement of the boundary question, the spokesman stressed.

Noting that to this end, the Chinese side has put forward many reasonable proposals and made positive efforts, he said it is regrettable, however, that the action taken by the Indian side has led to more serious developments along the Sino-Indian boundary. "We hope that the Indian side will change its position," the spokesman said.

## Position on PRC-SRV Relations

OW171222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said at today's weekly news briefing that the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea constitutes the fundamental obstacle to the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations.



"Only when Vietnam gives up its aggression and occupation of Kampuchea and withdraws all its [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1201 GMT on 17 December in its report on a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman statement adds the word "aggressor" at this point] troops from it, can it be possible that Sino-Vietnamese relations be improved," the spokesman said, adding that "this is China's position."

He made these remarks when asked by a Japanese reporter about China's response to Vietnamese leader Truong Chinh's appeal for improving the Sino-Vietnamese relations made at the Vietnamese Communist Party's Sixth National Congress.

WORLD SPORTS EVENTS RECALLED, FUTURE SITES CHOSEN

OW160248 Beijing XINHUA in English 0052 GMT 16 Dec 86

["Sports Yearender One: World Sports Review by sportswriter Yi Gaochao" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 16 (XINHUA) -- Probable clearance of boycott and participation of professionals at the 1988 Olympic Games as well as venue selection for the 1992 Olympics tilted toward better end the make-or-break scale of the modern Olympics in 1986. [sentence as received]

International sports officials were expressing optimism over avoiding another boycott of the summer games, which had loomed large over 1988, since both sides of the Korean peninsula sat in three rounds of parley to discuss the co-hosting of the 1988 games.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], indicated, after sports ministers from the East European countries met in Berlin last November and Cuba decided to host the 1991 Pan-American Games, that all East European countries would attend the 1988 Olympic Games.

The German Democratic Republic and Poland had openly announced they were making preparations for the games.

A precedent was to be created at the next Olympics if, as proposed by the IOC, all of archery, table tennis and part of road cycling and soccer would be held in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

Only once in the modern Olympic history had any sport been staged outside the IOC selected venue. In 1956 the whole equestrian sport was moved from Melbourne, Australia, to Stockholm, Sweden, due to the strict Australian quarantine rules on the entry of horses.

The DPRK was demanding eight of the 23 events scheduled for 1988 to be held in its part of the Korean peninsula. But the IOC had insisted that the DPRK first send a written agreement to its proposal before a fourth meeting would be called to settle the matter.

Rule changes had been proposed by IOC concerning the participation of professionals in future Olympics to make way for the participation of professional soccer, ice hockey and tennis players in the 1988 Olympics. A new athletes' code is said to be adopted at the coming IOC session in Istanbul next May.

Election of Barcelona (Spain) and Albertville (France) as the venues for the 1992 summer and winter games ended the costly campaign among 13 candidate cities at the 91st IOC session in Lausanne in mid-October and further turned 1986 a year of Olympic glamour in between the quadrennial events.

An important decision was made at the same session that the winter games schedule would change after the 1992 games and the 17th winter Olympic Games would be held in the second calendar year after the Olympic Games beginning in 1994.

The lucrative Los Angeles games rekindled the aspirations of other nations for playing the host. But the costly lobbying in the form of lavish dinners, expensive air travel fares, hotel accommodations and extravagant exhibitions prior to the final decision provoked criticism and worried the leaders of the International Olympic Committee.

Besides the Olympic issues, the past year was alive with an assortment of world-class tournaments, most of which occurred in an alternate cycle from the Olympic Games.

World championships were held for softball, cycling, volleyball, basketball, weightlifting, gymnastics, table tennis, shooting, swimming, wrestling and, to crown it all, the World Cup soccer tourney.

Argentina beat Federal Germany three goals to two to capture the World Cup and kept unscathed the streak of South American eleven fending off any European squad from taking away the cup on the American continent.

Diego Maradona, the playmaker who steered Argentina to its triumph, would be remembered not only for his superb performance in Mexico but also for his hand-ball goal against England, which Maradona dubbed as by the "hand of God".

The American women cagers dethroned six-time world champion the Soviets 108-88 at the Moscow world basketball championship while the U.S. hoopsters snapped short the 32-year-old reign by the Soviet Union over world men's basketball realm by edging the Soviets 87-85 in Madrid.

In volleyball, the United States came from one set down to beat the Soviet Union 3-1 to win its first men's world championship title for a grand slam of the World Cup, the Olympics and the World Championships.

The passing year also witnessed three major sports festivals -- the Goodwill Games in Moscow, the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, Scotland, and the Asian Games in Seoul, South Korea.

The Goodwill Games enabled the world's top two sports powerhouses of the United States and the Soviet Union to compete face-to-face in multi-disciplinary games in 10 years.

A total of 3,500 athletes from some 70 countries and regions were present but the performances were well under-par with only six world records established, compared with 11 at the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984 and 33 at the Moscow Games back in 1980.

The Edinburgh games were also downplayed by a 31-nation boycott due to the host's policy toward South Africa, where apartheid is still practised.

In Seoul, student violence and opposition parties quieted down for a fortnight for the 10 Asiad to stage, which turned out to be a keen Chinese-South Korean rivalry for the top position in sports.

China ended up first with 94 gold medals while the host was only one gold less to come second in the cliff-hanging battle. Japan, the traditionally No one sports power in Asia, fell to third place with 58 golds.

#### ZHAO ZIYANG, UN OFFICIAL DISCUSS TRADE ISSUES

OW101228 Beijing XINHUA In English 1205 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed the hope here today that the forthcoming seventh session of the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD) would make successes in helping solving the most urgent problems confronting the Third World countries.

Zhao spent 40 minutes discussing the present-day economic situation in the world with visiting UNCTAD Secretary-General Kenneth Dadzie, which both described as "serious."

Dadzie said that the UNCTAD seventh session would be a good opportunity for averting or containing such an unhealthy trend.

Zhao said that the industrialized countries cannot have a good time without the sound economic development of the Third World countries, adding that though at present they are enjoying a good time, it cannot last long.

He hoped that leaders, entrepreneurs and bankers in these industrialized countries will sense this interdependent relation and turn their eyes to the future and adopt some wise policies.

Dadzie said that UNCTAD and China share identical views on the world economic situation. He also expressed his gratitude to China for its support for the work of the UNCTAD.

Zhao spoke highly of the UNCTAD for its efforts in enhancing the world trade, promoting South-North dialogue and South-South cooperation.

He said many of the resolutions and decisions made by this international organization are in accordance with the interests of the developing countries and is also a reflection of their hopes in some sense.

He said China is willing to strengthen its friendly cooperative relations with UNCTAD.

Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, attended the meeting.

SOVIET CONSULATE GENERAL IN SHANGHAI REOPENS

HK161107 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1002 GMT 15 Dec 86

["Soviet Consulate General in Shanghai Opens" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Shanghai, 15 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- After being closed for over 20 years, the Consulate General of the Soviet Union in Shanghai has now reopened on its former site in Huangpu Road, at the junction of Suzhou He and Huangpu Jiang, according to an agreement concluded by the Chinese and Soviet Governments. A reception was held this afternoon to mark the opening of the consulate general.

Soviet Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy Kolpakov and Shanghai Vice Mayor Liu Zhenyuan attended and spoke at the reception.

After assuming office, Soviet Consul General Strok visited Shanghai Mayor Jiang Zemin.

Twelve countries have so far established consulates general in Shanghai, and the Singapore trade representative's office in China has also set up a branch office here.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON CHANGES IN SOVIET PROPAGANDA

HK170057 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 86 p 4

[Article by Gao Fengyi (7559 7685 0308): "A Talk on Some Changes in Soviet Press Propaganda"]

[Text] People who have the opportunity to read Soviet newspapers may notice that some changes have occurred in the past year in the manner of reporting things in the Soviet newspapers. After the 27th CPSU National Congress, the Soviet leadership repeatedly called for the newspapers to change their face before the readers. The CPSU Central Committee even adopted a special resolution on the work of the magazine KOMMUNIST, requiring that the newspapers and journals change their previous practice of glossing over things and be able to vividly, authentically, and penetratingly reflect the social life amid reform. This reform spirit thus promoted the changes in the Soviet press propaganda.

Newspapers in the Soviet Union then began to pay attention to reflecting and reporting things in which their readers had interest. For example, on 31 August this year, a Soviet passenger ship sank in the Black Sea, and hundreds of people were killed in the accident. The Soviet newspapers published detailed reports about the accident, the reasons for it, and the number of deaths. On 20 September, an unsuccessful air-hijacking incident occurred in the Soviet Union, and the newspapers also reported this case. It is generally held that detailed reports about such accidents and incidents were rarely seen in the past. As another example, the protection of historic sites is an issue with which many readers are concerned. Soviet newspapers reported a number of typical cases in which some historical relic and historic sites were damaged, and this evoked strong repercussions among readers and resulted in protecting some ancient cultural relics against further damage. In addition, the newspapers used a great deal of space to publish readers' letters which reveal various problems in society.



The newspaper also seriously exposed and criticized the negative phenomena in the social life. For example, last August, Soviet newspapers LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA published articles which exposed the serious phenomenon of drug addiction among Soviet youngsters and urged the departments concerned to take urgent measures to cure this disease in society. It was also rarely seen that the Soviet press so frankly acknowledged and squarely faced such a sensitive issue. The Soviet central organs even published some articles from time to time to expose and criticize the malpractices of cadres, including some senior cadres, who abused their powers, sought personal privileges, acted arbitrarily, and muzzled people's criticisms. The cases in which some senior cadres helped their children get good jobs through "back door" relations and by using their privileged rights have also been revealed and criticized by the newspapers.

At the same time, the Soviet newspapers have begun to selectively report developments in other countries, including Western countries, and brief their experiences in economic and technological development. In a recent period, the Soviet newspapers EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA and SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA carried full-page articles briefing the readers about the practice and experience in economic management and scientific research organization in the United States, Japan, and other western countries rather objectively. In addition, economic reforms and some specific reform measures in China and Hungary have also been reported by Soviet newspapers. All this must be a new phenomenon for the vast number of Soviet readers who have never before seen that.

The changes in the Soviet press in the past year are not accidental and occasional. They are an inevitable result of the social result in the Soviet Union, and are the objective expression of the reform process. All these positive changes are welcomed and supported by the Soviet readers.

#### ZHAO ZIYANG WANTS GOOD PRC-USSR TRADE RELATIONS

PW131514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said he hopes Sino-Soviet trade relations as well as economic and technical cooperation through joint efforts will increase. Speaking at a Soviet industry and trade exhibition now being held here Zhao said China's open policy is directed toward the whole world.

He told S.B. Kolpakov, head of the Soviet Government delegation, that the exhibition would help the Chinese people better understand Soviet achievements in its socialist construction.

Accompanied by S.B. Kolpakov and Soviet Ambassador G.A. Troyanovskiy, Premier Zhao showed great interest in the exhibition. Premier Zhao wrote in the visitors' book: "May the traditional friendship between the people of China and the Soviet Union, the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries develop still further. I wish the Soviet people score still greater achievements in developing their state economy."

Also visiting the exhibition were Vice-Premier Yao Yizhi, Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zhang Tuobin, Minister of Textile Industry Wu Wenying, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Jia Shi and leading members from the ministries of commerce, metallurgy, aviation and other central departments. The exhibition has received more than 15,000 visitors since it opened here yesterday.



BEIJING RADIO INTERVIEW WITH NORODOM RANNARIT

BK120953 Beijing in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 11 Dec 86

["Statement" to station correspondents by prince Norodom Rannarit, ANS commander in chief and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's personal representative to Cambodia and Asia, during an interview at a base in Cambodia on 28 November -- recorded]

[Text] I am very pleased that you, ladies and gentlemen representing the Beijing Radio, have the goodness to interview me here personally.

Regarding the events in the military field that took place recently, namely those events during the 1985-86 dry season, the 1986 monsoon, and now the 1986-87 dry season, I have the pleasure and honor to inform you, ladies and gentlemen, and all esteemed listeners of the Beijing Radio of the following:

Although in the past, the Vietnamese aggressors, the swallows of our country, bragged so vociferously of their victories over the tripartite patriotic forces of Democratic Kampuchea, they suffered an extremely heavy defeat during the 1985-86 dry season. Their defeat was caused by the following.

First, the tripartite forces have become increasingly cooperative with each other. For example, on 28 March 1986 the tripartite forces, namely the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK], the KPNLF Army, and the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS], joined hands in the attack on Battambang City and controlled this city for a period of time. We were successful not only in Battambang City, but also on other enemy bases around this city and along the Sangke River. This is a testimony, evidence demonstrating to us and to national and international opinion that the tripartite forces of Democratic Kampuchea can cooperate with each other and are united in attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Second, Vietnam's attempt to seal off the border by forcing our Cambodian brothers from all directions, all provinces to build fences and plant mines to prevent the patriotic forces from entering Cambodia for operations. This K-5 plan of the Vietnamese aggressors was also a complete failure. For example, all nationalist armies, all patriotic forces, and the NADK continue to move around, back and forth, transporting all kinds of materiel to strengthen their position and presence everywhere throughout the interior of the country. This is further proof showing us that Vietnam's plan has utterly failed.

Third, Vietnam has another scheme: To forcibly deprive the fraternal Cambodian citizens of the opportunity to help us, to provide support and food in assistance to the tripartite patriotic forces for national liberation. On the contrary, our brothers and sisters have given great support to our tripartite forces. Without the support of the Cambodian patriots in Cambodia, how could we survive for so long inside Cambodia? How could it be possible for us to attack the enemy, to go anywhere we like, and to attack any enemy position? Without the support of the Cambodian brothers, it would not be possible for us to do all of that. On the contrary, because we have been so successful and so capable of attacking the Vietnamese enemy, this should prove to national and international opinion that the tripartite Cambodian resistance movement has enjoyed the support of the Cambodian people inside Cambodia, for they now clearly understand that in coming to Cambodia in 1979 under the pretext of liberating the Cambodian brothers from the Khmer Rouge, the Vietnamese came here to swallow Cambodia, to grab Cambodian land, seize Cambodian timber and Cambodian fish, and turn Cambodia into a Vietnamese province. Because the Cambodian brothers are very well aware of this matter, they have become more and more opposed to the Vietnamese enemy and more and more supportive of our tripartite movement.

All this is the general situation in the 1985-86 dry season. In other words, the Vietnamese suffered an utter defeat during this dry season.

During the past monsoon, because of floods in the interior of the country and because of serious material and logistic shortages, the Vietnamese enemy was unable to use tanks and armored cars or to move their artillery at will, because they were short of gasoline. Their logistics were in bad shape. For this reason, the enemy activities during the past monsoon were not outstanding. On the contrary, our tripartite forces enjoying the support of many great friends, including respected, great China, which kindly and generously gave us considerable military means, were able to transport huge amounts of war material into the interior of Cambodia to set up position to counter all enemy schemes and to force the Vietnamese enemy to respond to our plan in the 1986-87 dry season.

The Vietnamese aggressors, during the just-begun dry season, continue to nurture the same design, that is to seal off the Khmer-Thai border to deprive our patriotic brothers of the ability to keep the supply of food and ammunition flowing. Another of their schemes is to control the rural areas to put pressure on the Cambodian people and prevent them from giving support to our tripartite forces. Another Vietnamese scheme is to intrude deeply into Thai territory to attack the armed forces of Thailand.

To counter these three enemy schemes, we, the fighters of the tripartite resistance of Democratic Kampuchea, have jointly taken our own measures on 18 November to not only counter the just-described enemy schemes, but also to jointly force the enemy to take countermeasures of their own.

During the just-begun 1986-87 dry season, we have intensified the scope of the struggle in the interior. Moreover, we have enhanced cooperation among the forces of the three parties. For example, on 26 November 1986, the ANS and the NADK cooperated closely in attacking seven Vietnamese positions. We attacked these positions simultaneously at 0400 on 26 November. The NADK attacked three positions by itself and the ANS attacked two other positions, and both nationalist armies joined hands in attacking the two other positions, one at Kouk Mon and the other at O Rumduol. This is proof showing the Vietnamese and international opinion, first, that the national armies fighting for the liberation of Cambodia can unite and can cooperate in attacking the Vietnamese enemy and, second, that we are able to attack the Vietnamese effectively and successfully.

We continue to carry out many other plans, especially the plan to cut as many of the enemy's strategic transportation routes as possible, and two other major plans to be implemented jointly with the Democratic Kampuchean side. However, as a responsible officer for military operations, I cannot give details to the listeners of the Beijing Radio. I would like to draw your attention to this fact: In the future, our tripartite armed forces, or the ANS and the other national liberation forces, will launch attacks deeper and deeper within Cambodia and will force the Vietnamese to fight deeper and deeper within Cambodia. Finally, we will force them to accept defeat and to sit down at the negotiating table to discuss the settlement of the Cambodian issue diplomatically.

I now come to your second question about the overall situation in the international arena. First of all, I would like to inform all dear listeners and you, ladies and gentlemen, that on the international stage, that is at the recent UN General Assembly, the tripartite CGDK with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president, His Excellency Son Sann as prime minister, and His Excellency Khieu Samphan as vice president, scored a great victory.

In fact, 115 countries voted in support for the resolution of the ASEAN countries and other justice-loving, friendly countries. These 115 countries condemned Vietnam and demanded that it permanently withdraw its troops from Cambodia. On the international stage, the tripartite CGDK has scored more and more victories of this type.

Furthermore, concerning the proposal of the CGDK, the 8-point peace proposal, that is, it is my opinion that this proposal has showed international opinion that we, Democratic Kampuchea, love peace. We have provided our adversary, our enemy with very reasonable means to solve the problem of Cambodia politically. Our principled correct proposal has enjoyed growing support from peace-loving countries the world over. As for Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and satellites, they rejected our coalition government's 8-point proposal. This rejection has shown Cambodian and international opinion that the Vietnamese aggressors have no intention of settling the Cambodian problem. Their desire is to swallow Cambodia. When they tell international opinion that they love peace, that they want peace in Cambodia and in Southeast Asia, they merely lie. They did not even consider our government's correct proposal. They rejected it right off. This is irrefutable proof that Vietnam continues to nurture aggressive ambition, not only toward Cambodia, but also toward other countries such as Thailand, Malaysia, and so on.

Dear compatriots, you can see with your own eyes now the Vietnamese intention. They are bringing in more and more Vietnamese residents to turn Cambodia into a part of Vietnam. You see the brutalities, the violations of human rights savagely committed by Vietnam against you. And now you see that Vietnam has no intention to settle the Cambodian problem and return peace to Cambodia as it claims. On the contrary, you see that Vietnam stubbornly continues with its drive to swallow Cambodian territory. For all these reasons, we members of the tripartite resistance movement, members of the tripartite CGDK, have no other choice but to carry on the struggle to liberate the nation. In this sense, I, Norodom Rannarit, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia, would like to appeal to all patriotic Cambodians inside the country, in the Heng Samrin government, in the Heng Samrin administration at all villages, provinces, and districts, in the Heng Samrin Army, and in the zone under the temporary control of the enemy to give growing and maximum support to the members of the tripartite patriotic armies to help us achieve the final victory. When the Vietnamese aggressors agree to negotiate and withdraw troops from Cambodia, returning independence, freedom, and territorial integrity to Cambodia, all of us Cambodians will unite in a tripartite or even quadripartite coalition, and together we will build an independent, prosperous, and free Cambodia forever. Thank you.

#### YAO YILIN AT RECEPTION FOR THAI KING'S BIRTHDAY

OW051148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1127 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA) -- The 59th birthday anniversary of King of Thailand Phumiphon Adunyadet was marked today at a reception at the International Club here, given by Thai Ambassador to China Tet Bunnak.

Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin attended the reception.

GENG BIAO, DELEGATION VISIT PAKISTAN

## Geng Meets Prime Minister

OW141208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1156 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Islamabad, December 14 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) leader Geng Biao has reiterated China's support for Pakistan's peaceful efforts to solve the Afghanistan problem.

Calling on Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo at the prime minister's Secretariat in Rawalpindi today, Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, expressed appreciation of Pakistan's principled stand on the Afghanistan problem.

He noted that the influx of large numbers of Afghan refugees into Pakistan is a result of Soviet aggression. The sole solution to the problem is the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country. China, he said, supports Pakistan in its endeavor to seek a political settlement of the problem.

The Soviets should take practical steps to show their sincerity in solving this problem, Geng stressed.

Pakistan has extended humanitarian and material assistance to over three million Afghan refugees rendered homeless since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. It is the first ever country in the world to have sheltered such a large number of refugees.

Junejo said Pakistan wants to have peace and stability in the region. For this purpose, he said, Pakistan has pursued good-neighborly policies and done its best to promote unity and cooperation among the South Asian countries.

He said that Pakistan wants to normalize and improve its relations with India, with which it has been at war three times since its independence in 1947. He said that Pakistan does not have the slightest intention to attack others by strengthening its national defense.

Junejo and Geng shared their desire to further enhance the existing profound friendship between Pakistan and China.

Geng Biao arrived in Pakistan on December 11 for a nine-day goodwill visit.

## Lauds Economic Successes

OW141540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Islamabad, December 14 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC), today praised Pakistan for its economic achievements obtained in recent years.

At a return banquet he gave here this evening, Geng said that members of the delegation had eyewitnessed the gratifying successes Pakistan had made in developing its national economy and raising its people's living standard under the leadership of President Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo.



Speaking highly of Pakistan's peaceful and non-aligned foreign policy, he said that Pakistan has made positive contributions to the promotion of peace, stability and development in South Asia.

Geng Biao is leading the first Chinese NPC delegation here in Pakistan. During their stay here, the delegation called on the national assembly speaker, the senate chairman, the president and prime minister as well as cabinet ministers and had a wide-ranging exchange of views on relations between the two parliaments, the two countries, and on international issues of mutual interest.

Having visited the national assembly, some factories and historic sites in the capital, the delegation is leaving for Peshawar to continue their visit in the country.

#### Geng on Afghanistan

OW151152 Beijing XINHUA in English 1142 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, December 15 (XINHUA) -- A visiting Chinese National People's Congress leader noted here today if the Soviet Union did have the sincerity for a political statement of the Afghan question, it should pull out all of its troops from that country without delay. Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC), made the statement at a gathering of Afghan refugees here today.

Geng said that the outrageous aggression of Afghanistan by the Soviet troops since the end of 1979 had inflicted untold sufferings on the Afghan people. He pledged China's continued support to the Afghan people in their just struggle against the Soviet aggression. He pointed out that the heroic and dauntless Afghan people had a glorious tradition of combating foreign aggression and the Afghan nation can never be conquered by military means.

Geng said that the Soviet Union should implement the resolutions on the problem of Afghanistan adopted by successive U.N. General Assembly sessions, work out a reasonable timetable for its troops withdrawal through consultations with relevant parties, and pull out all its troops from Afghanistan without delay, so that the Afghan people will be able to make their own choice free from foreign interference. Only in such circumstances, he said, will the Afghan refugees be guaranteed a decent return to their homeland, their miseries relieved at an early date and peace and tranquility in this region restored.

In his speech, Geng also appreciated Pakistan's unremitting efforts for the political settlement of the Afghan issue and its humanitarian and material assistance to the Afghan refugees.

He announced that the Chinese Islamic Association has decided to donate daily necessities and stationery of renminbi 200,000 yuan (54,000 U.S. dollars) to Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, over three million Afghan refugees have fled to Pakistan. Peshawar is the capital of Pakistan's north west frontier province which is housing over 90 percent of the Afghan refugees.

Geng is leading the first Chinese NPC delegation to pay a nine-day goodwill visit to Pakistan. The 15-member delegation arrived here from Islamabad this morning and will leave for Lahore and Karachi tomorrow afternoon.



FORMER BRITISH PRIME MINISTER VISITS CHINA

## Chen Muhua Meets Callaghan

OW131158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Governor of the People's Bank of China Chen Muhua discussed China's monetary reform here today with James Callaghan, former British prime minister.

Callaghan came to visit China at the invitation of Fei Xiaotong, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee.

Fei is scheduled to give a dinner in honor of Callaghan here this evening.

## Callaghan Feted in Beijing

OW132052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA) -- Fei Xiaotong, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, today praised former British Prime Minister James Callaghan for his far-sightedness and cooperation in helping develop the East China province of Jiangsu.

Speaking at a dinner here this evening in honor of Callaghan, Fei said the former prime minister and officials of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd will be able to see for themselves the development level of northern Jiangsu during their visit to that area next week.

Callaghan, accompanied by bankers, arrived here yesterday at the invitation of Fei.

Callaghan said today that he was very pleased to have the opportunity to go to Jiangsu Province. He said he has closely followed China's economic policy.

Callaghan said China's multi-faceted development shows there are many ways to build a socialist economy, adding that China has paved its own road, the former prime minister said.

Fei and Callaghan became acquainted last June when Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang paid a visit to Britain. Fei accompanied Hu on the visit.

Earlier this afternoon, Callaghan discussed China's monetary reform with Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and governor of the People's Bank of China.

## Confers With Hu Yaobang

OW141112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1041 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, had a 50-minute talk here today with former British Prime Minister James Callaghan.

The two statesmen became acquainted in June of last year when Hu paid a visit to Britain.

When Callaghan asked Hu about his impression of his West-European tour, the general secretary said Europe is a cradle of modern civilization. "I saw developed economy, especially advanced science and technology in West Europe," he said. "And I made many friends there."

Callaghan said that Queen Elizabeth II told him that she was impressed by her October visit to China. She said China was among the most fascinating nations she had visited.

Hu briefed Callaghan on China's economic reform and agricultural policies.

Callaghan, accompanied by officials of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd., arrived here December 12 at the invitation of Fe Xiaotong, vice-chairman of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Callaghan is scheduled to leave here tomorrow to tour the East China province of Jiangsu.

#### CHINA, BRITAIN STRENGTHEN SPACE AGREEMENTS

NK060308 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 6 Dec 86 p 2

[By CHINA DAILY staff reporter]

[Text] The Chinese Ministry of Space Industry and the British National Space Centre signed a memorandum in Beijing yesterday providing for China to send a group of scientists to Britain next year to help design a British satellite, while British experts will come to lecture in China.

China expressed willingness to provide its Long March rocket to launch British satellites, an official of the Space Industry Ministry said.

The British delegation came to China on Monday for the first conference since the signing of a 1985 Sino-British agreement on cooperation in space work. Song Jian, Chinese Minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, met with the British delegates on Thursday.

PRC LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER ARRIVES IN BULGARIA

OW160936 Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese light industry minister, Yang Bo, arrived here this afternoon for the second meeting of the China-Bulgaria Commission of Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

Yang is co-chairman of the commission.

The first plenary session is this evening.

The first meeting of the commission was held in Beijing on October 1985.

Delegation Meet Zhivkov

OW170410 Beijing XINHUA in English 0228 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 16 (XINHUA) -- Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov said Bulgaria and China should enhance understanding and cooperation to promote bilateral relations.

Meeting a Chinese delegation here today, headed by the Minister of Light Industry Yang Bo and including vice minister of the State Planning Commission Liu Suinian, Zhivkov expressed satisfaction about current bilateral relations.

The Bulgarian leader briefed his Chinese guests on his country's situation and measures to carry out overall reform.

The Chinese delegation is here for the second meeting of the Sino-Bulgarian Commission on Economic, Trade, Science and Technology Cooperation.

Bulgarian Premier Georgi Atanasov and Vice Premier Ognyan Doynov received the Chinese delegation earlier today.

Atanasov said the Bulgarian economy is reaching a "turning point related to the technological revolution."

He said trade volume has been increasing steadily and it is the common wish of both countries to further develop these relations.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH SHANGHAI OFFICIAL

LD161554 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] China -- CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek in Shanghai today met with Ye Gongqi, vice mayor of the Shanghai people's government. During a friendly conversation they exchanged views on topical issues concerning Czechoslovak-Chinese relations and examined main problems of the international situation. The Chinese official recalled traditional cooperation with Czechoslovak enterprises and spoke in favor of intensifying it.

Bohuslav Chnoupek praised the talks he had with Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. He stressed that at the talks they voiced the unequivocal will of both governments to expand intensively bilateral relations in the interest of the people of both countries and the further strengthening of peace, socialism and progress.

KEREKOU CONTINUES VISIT WITH CHINESE LEADERS

## Kerekou Hosts Return Banquet

OW141550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- Benin President Mathieu Kerekou said here today that his current visit to China shows that Benin-China relations have entered an important stage for continued growth. The Benin president said this at his return banquet for Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here this evening.

Kerekou said that his visit to China testifies to the unity and fruitful cooperation between the two countries, peoples and parties. He and Chinese leaders had fruitful talks marked by their frankness, friendliness and mutual understanding. He thanked China for its assistance to Benin.

Zhao congratulated Kerekou on his successful visit. He said that the Benin president exchanged views with Chinese leaders on international issues and had useful discussions on furthering the friendship and economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

He noted that the first meeting of the China-Benin Commission for Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation, held during the Benin president's stay in Beijing, also yielded positive results.

"All these have laid a sound basis for continued growth of the China-Benin friendly cooperation," he added.

## Li Xiannian Meets Kerekou

OW151042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Shanghai, December 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian met visiting Benin President Mathieu Kerekou here today.

During their cordial conversation, Li described Kerekou as an old friend of the Chinese people and extended warm welcome to him.

Noting that the good relations between China and Benin have been established on a solid foundation, Li said he believed that Kerekou's current visit to China will further the bilateral friendly relations and cooperation.

Li also reviewed his visits to several African countries and inquired Kerekou about the situation of those African countries that have suffered from drought in recent years.

Kerekou thanked Li for his concern for Africa. He told Li that things have improved in the drought-stricken African countries this year and that agricultural production there is being restored and expanded gradually.

After the meeting, Li gave a luncheon for Kerekou and his party.

The Benin visitors arrived here from Beijing this morning. They left here for Guangzhou this afternoon and were seen off at the airport by Shanghai Mayor Jiang Zemin.



## Entertained at Beijing Soiree

OW132033 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA) -- Visiting President of Benin Mathieu Kerekou spent his second joyful evening here at a soiree sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Culture. The president, accompanied by Ye Rutang, chairman of the Chinese government reception committee and minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, enjoyed dances and acrobatic shows.

This morning, the president laid a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes and visited the palace museum.

Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met Joseph Degla, second vice-president of the Permanent Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly, who is accompanying the visiting president. The two sides held cordial talks on the friendly relations between the parliamentary bodies of the two countries. Officials from the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Central Committee of Communist Youth League of China met with their Benin counterparts on separate occasions.

## Exchanges Views With Deng

OW140726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- China's senior leader Deng Xiaoping said here today that the country's paramount policy today is reform and opening itself to the outside world.

Deng told visiting Benin President Mathieu Kerekou that everything China is doing now is for development. "Development calls for opening the country to the outside world instead of closing its doors to international exchanges," he said.

"Reform is something very complicated," he noted. "Therefore, we must be bold and resolute and at the same time prudent and meticulous."

"I believe we will succeed in our reform. I am sure socialism is superior to capitalism. But we must work to prove that," 82-year-old Deng said.

Deng said he was satisfied with the smooth development of the relations between China and Benin and hoped those ties would grow continuously.

President Kerekou said that Deng's words helped him to have a better insight on China's future development as well as the bright future of the socialist road. "We in Benin need to use China's experience as reference. In doing this, we must proceed from the actual conditions in Benin," the president said. China's long march has drawn the close attention of the African people, he added.

Kerekou first visited China in 1976. Deng told him that some changes had taken place in both China and Benin in the past decade. "On the whole, we are all changing for the better," Deng said. Also present at the hour-long meeting were Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian as well as President Kerekou's senior aides.



SALVADORAN GUERRILLA LEADER URGES TALKS

OW160323 Beijing XINHUA in English 0117 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Panama City, December 15 (XINHUA) -- A Salvadoran guerrilla leader Sunday called on the Salvadoran Government to resume talks with the guerrillas.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA, Guillermo Ungo, leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, accused the Duarte regime of seeking a military solution to the conflict with U.S. Government assistance of more than two million dollars a day. He said his organization continues to insist on the need to resume talks for the sake of the whole country.

Referring to the new pact signed November 30 by Salvador's main guerrilla groups, Ungo said the agreement preserved the autonomy of participating groups. He described it as "a positive step for the revolutionary effort."

Ungo led his delegation at the 10th meeting of the permanent conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPAL) this weekend. He is also vice president of the regional body.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT, PARTY END VISIT 10 DEC

OW101328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Guangzhou, December 10 (XINHUA) -- Mexican President Miguel De la Madrid Hurtado, his wife and their party wound up their state visit to China and left here for home via Hong Kong by air today. Earlier Qi Yuanjing, chairman of the Chinese Government Reception Committee and Minister of Metallurgical Industry, conveyed two farewell telephone calls from Chinese President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang who extended their congratulations to the Mexican president on his successful visit to China.

Madrid said that he and his party are very satisfied with the visit which has accomplished its task and purpose.

He described the Chinese people as happy, optimistic, warm and full of vigour. That is great encouragement to the Mexican people, the president said.

This morning, the Mexican president visited the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall and the 72 Martyrs' Tomb at Huanghuagang.

Seeing the Mexican guests at the airport were Qu Yuanjing and Ye Xuanping, governor of Guangdong Province.

RENMIN RIBAO LOOKS AT POLICYMAKING PROCEDURES

HK160313 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 86 p 5

[Article by Hu Ping (5170 1627): "Reflections on Making Policies Democratically and Scientifically"]

[Text] During a national research symposium on soft science [policy research], Comrade Wan Li raised a very important issue, namely, making policies democratically and scientifically. He also regarded this issue as an important problem of China's political restructuring. With the all-around development of China's modernization construction, the issue of how to improve policymaking standards has been given a prominent place on the agenda of Chinese political life.

Since its founding, our party has always attached importance to exercising leadership in policymaking work. The methods of taking the mass line, conducting experiments and investigations, and seeking truth from facts, and democratic centralism -- methods and system advocated upheld by our party over a long period of time -- are all effective methods and systems to facilitate democratic and scientific policymaking, and they are part of our party's fine tradition and precious wealth. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has rectified "leftist" mistakes in its guiding ideology; paid attention to getting rid of subjectivism, the theory that willpower alone counts, and arbitrary conduct as seen in the leadership over the policymaking work; and established the style of respecting knowledge, giving full play to democracy, and exercising collective leadership, thus setting good examples to the whole party. Nonetheless, due to the influence of the several-thousand-year-old feudal patriarchal clan system and certain malpractices within China's present political structure, China still faces many problems concerning the concept of policymaking and its policymaking structure and unscientific phenomena that run counter to the democratic principle. The CPC Central Committee's "Resolution on the Guiding Principle for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization" noted: "A major historical lesson to be drawn from China's socialist development is that we should have substantially promoted democratic politics. For this reason, an important task in conducting a reform of China's political structure is to reform and perfect the system of party and state leadership and to take a extending socialist democracy a step further. This means that we must thoroughly change certain old ideas, methods, and styles regarding the policymaking work and establish a new scientific policy-making system that conforms to the democratic spirit.

Change the Old and Backward Sense of Policymaking [subhead]

To bring about democratic and scientific policymaking, we must first remove obstacles created by the old and traditional sense of policymaking. This is a very arduous task. Scientific and democratic policymaking cannot be separated from the widespread social propagation of scientific and democratic ideas. Ever since the May 4th Movement of 1919, science and democracy have always been the important objectives of the Chinese people's protracted struggle. Although the birth of the PRC in 1949 marked the great victory of the Chinese democratic revolution, the Chinese people's mission to strive for science and democracy was not completely accomplished in 1949. After the entire country's liberation, our party and government devoted a lot of energy to a nationwide democratic reform. At that time, China primarily concentrated its attention on establishing a democratic regime, conducting an agrarian revolution, suppressing counterrevolutionaries, and waging other political struggles, and there was not enough time to conscientiously and meticulously clear the several-thousand-year-old deep-rooted feudal ideology and the force of habit of small production economy. [paragraph continues]

Due to the fact that China did not go through the stage of a highly developed commodity economy, did not have the Western countries' experience of making a thorough and protracted bourgeois democratic revolution, and did not share the West's experience of being nurtured and baptized at the time of the rise of the bourgeoisie by the Renaissance and the Enlightenment, which opposed feudalism and advocated democracy, freedom, human rights, and the legal system, China's feudal ideology, sense of values, and force of habit are particularly obstinate and are just like huge ghosts hiding within every social strata and among the broad masses of the people. The ghosts have even infiltrated the vanguard of the working class and the innermost power of the state. For example, the feudal society's sense of strict hierarchy, power worship, attaching oneself to other people, and despising knowledge, feudal moral concepts, the feudal sense of superstition, and the feudal traditional sense of the patriarchal clan system have all been retained to varying degrees under the new circumstances, thus hindering to a great extent the development of China's democracy, science, and socialism, and having adverse effects on China's leadership over its policymaking work.

The policymaking mode characterized by a high degree of centralization of power in individual leaders as implemented by communist parties in various countries during the period of the Communist International had a negative influence on our party. We must not overlook this negative influence. This kind of policymaking model not only brings about over-concentration of power in individuals but also places individuals above the organization, with the result that the socialist legal system will be seriously disrupted by such individuals. Practice has proved that no matter how capable, wise, and experienced a leader may be, this kind of personalized leadership over policymaking will inevitably engender all kinds of serious faults. In 1956 we deeply analyzed and criticized Stalin's personality cult. However, at that time we put more emphasis on factors in the objective environment and on personal ideological style, did not fully analyze the political system, particularly the disadvantages of the leadership policymaking system, underestimated the negative influence of this kind of policymaking mode, and did not draw any conclusions from it, with the result that we followed the same old disastrous road, only to a greater extent, during the 10-year "Cultural Revolution" and brought more serious losses to the party and the state. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping noted: "Together with other factors, the failure to solve in practice the problem in our system of leadership led to the decade of catastrophe known as the 'Great Cultural Revolution.'" There is a most profound lesson to be learned from this. ("On the Reform of the System of Party and State Leadership," "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 293).

History does not naturally come to a stop. Even if there have been turns in the course of events on the political stage, ideological inertia will continue to manifest itself in every aspect of our social life for a long period of time. This is an important reason for us to continue thinking a lot about this and guarding against this. Despite the fact that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee there have been new norms regarding inner-party democratic life and great achievements in exercising collective leadership, the practice of a few leaders who use their positions and power to give orders to suppress democracy and despise science and to make arbitrary decisions still exists in various departments and areas and within a considerable number of leading groups. The "party committee responsibility system" has always been implemented with the understanding that what a party secretary says counts. As a result, the practice of "what I say goes," the practice of seeking arbitrary uniformity, and the practice of rushing headlong into mass action have become prevailing practices. Historical experience tells us that in promoting China's four modernizations, there must be a guarantee that there are democratic politics and scientific management [paragraph continues]



Therefore, we must unremittingly eliminate the influence of feudal ideology, unremittingly advocate science and the democratic spirit, lead science and democracy into all fields of social life, particularly into the fields of policymaking systems at all levels, so as to bring about a new ideological awakening of the people throughout the country.

#### Realize the Systematization and Legislization of Policymaking [subhead]

To realize democratic and scientific policymaking, in addition to eliminating the old ideological influences, we must also reform and perfect the leadership policymaking system, and realize the systematization and legalization of policymaking work. To do this, there are two essential questions, namely, how it is possible for us to truly guarantee the people's constitutional democratic right of taking part in policymaking and management, and how it is possible for us to legally restrict and supervise the powers held by leading organs and leaders at all levels.

The socialist system came into being in this world more than half a century ago and has shown its unquestionable superiority in various fields, such as eliminating class exploitation and class oppression, establishing people's regimes, developing economic and cultural undertakings, and improving the people's livelihood. However, as a new social system, many of its inherent specific systems including the administrative, the economic management, the legislative, the judicial, and the supervisory systems cannot be regarded as mature or perfect. The socialist system will have to go through a protracted process of being constantly readjusted, reformed and perfected. This process is particularly applicable to the ancient nation of China, which was under feudal rule for a long period of time and had no tradition of a democratic legal system.

Over the past 30 years and more since liberation, we have done a lot of work to safeguard Chinese citizens' democratic rights. We drew up the socialist constitution, which is the highest norm for the whole nation's political life. The Constitution stipulates in explicit terms that citizens in this socialist country enjoy all kinds of democratic rights, including the right to take part in making political policies and in administrative activities. However, we still lack a series of interrelated laws, systems, and procedures that can be used to guarantee a concrete application of all kinds of civil rights. This application should also be an application in form and in substance as well. Let us take the people's congress system as an example: As people's congresses are organs of power and supervisory organs as well, it is imperative to have explicit stipulations and safeguards regarding the quality of deputies, the process of producing deputies, the deputies' accountability to their constituencies, the deputies' actual understanding of and their participation in all types of policymaking work, and the concrete exercise of deputies' functions and powers (including the right of deliberation, the right to address inquiries, the right of impeachment, and the right of recall), so as to enable people's congresses to become highly authoritative organs that represent the extensive popular will and can effect very substantial results.

In the process of improving the leadership policymaking system, there is another important issue regarding the division of functions and powers between the party and government departments and among different government departments and administrative levels. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "It is not good to have an over-concentration of power. It hinders the practice of socialist democracy and the party's democratic centralism...Over-concentration of power is liable to give rise to arbitrary rule by individuals at the expense of collective leadership, and it is an important cause of bureaucracy under the present circumstances." ("On the Reform of the System of Party and State Leadership," "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 281). [paragraph continues]

Therefore, in reforming the political system, we must conscientiously carry out the division of work between the party and government, delegate power to the lower levels, get rid of bureaucracy, and mobilize the enthusiasm of grass-roots units and of the broad masses of the people. The necessary division of work and appropriate transfer of power to the lower levels are in themselves restrictions on power to the lower levels are in themselves restrictions on powers and attempts to avoid the over-concentration of power in a few leading organs or in a few leaders. Every organ of power must set up within the range of its functions and power various policymaking support system, including research, supervisory, and feedback systems, and establish scientific policymaking procedures and an operational pivot [ji zhi 2623 0455] so as to facilitate a smooth implementation of correct policy decisions and to promptly pinpoint and redress incorrect policy decisions.

Here is an important question: How it is possible for us to effectively supervise leading organs and leaders at all levels through the laws and systems so that no one can abuse one's power to place oneself above the people. We definitely do not deny the great roles played by outstanding leaders during the historical development. Regarding this point, our party's past records over the past several decades, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, have furnished us with distinct examples. However, giving full play to the roles played by leaders does not contradict subjecting leaders to necessary supervision. This necessary supervision is precisely aimed at giving backing and help to leaders in another form and can also enable leaders to be more cautious in exercising powers. The bourgeois Enlightenment school profoundly noted: Power corrupts; and absolute power corrupts absolutely. This has been fully proved in both ancient and modern history, in China and in foreign countries. The history of our party has also furnished us with distinct examples in this regard. To stop the possible emergence of corruption resulting from an overconcentration of power, we must adopt practical and effective measures, including organizational, mass and media supervision and other supervisory forms, to legalize and systematize the supervisory work. This is an important issue in the Chinese political system that must be resolved.

#### Create a Good Environment With a High Degree of Political Democracy and Academic Freedom [subhead]

Making policies by democratic and scientific means require a good environment that encourages the development of creative thinking, namely, an environment with a high degree of political democracy and academic freedom. As far as the ideological sphere is concerned, political democracy and academic freedom cannot be dispensed with even for a moment. Political democracy and academic freedom nurture new ideological seedlings, protect the birth of new theories, and give impetus to discovering and developing new truths. Of course, having democracy and freedom is not tantamount to having the ability to create valuable things. However, without democracy and freedom, valuable things are bound to be wrecked or even strangled. A socialist society is established on the basis that the fundamental interests of all the people coincide, so it has every condition to bring about a truly high degree of political democracy and academic freedom. Political democracy and academic freedom are two concepts that are both interrelated and distinguishable. Political democracy is usually referred to the people's right to participate in policymaking and administration. Its ultimate aim is to decide on the shaping of policies and administration. Without the power to make such decisions, the significance of action will be lost. Such decisions are formed through the implementation of the principle of democratic centralism. However, academic freedom is different. It is basically a process of seeking, discovering, and testing truths. [paragraph continues]



Differing views on academic and theoretical issues can only be resolved through free discussion and can only be tested and verified through practice; and no administrative leader or academic authority should be allowed to pass judgment on such differing views. Our party's policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is precisely a perfect reflection of the demand to realize a high degree of political democracy and academic freedom in the fields of ideology, theory, and science, and culture.

Implementing the "double hundred" policy is also an essential prerequisite for evolving a correct policymaking ideology and for conducting a scientific policymaking demonstration. The policy is conducive to making bold explorations and smashing forbidden zones. It will enable research workers to free themselves from certain administrative restraints and interferences, to probe deeply into the essence of things, and to put forward proposals that are based on real knowledge and deep insight. Practice has proved that the policy is a powerful weapon for consolidating the socialist position and promoting socialist spiritual civilization in the ideological field. It was a great pity that under the influence of the "leftist" guiding ideology over a long period of time, this correct policy, radiating with the light of wisdom was unexpectedly turned into a kind of trap. As a result, some good and honest people who faithfully adhered to and pursued this policy were actually labeled as and accused of being "antiparty and antisocialist."

It is 30 years since the "double hundred" policy was advanced. Advancing the policy was a pioneering undertaking of the international communist movement and an important contribution to the building of the socialist spiritual civilization as well. On the basis of both positive and negative experiences accumulated over the past 30 years, it is now necessary and possible for us to understand and appraise once again the policy's deep value and significance. As Comrade Wan Li said in his speech, "This policy should be made a firm and unshakable strategic policy for political life, ideological and theoretical work, and cultural development in our country." We think that the policy is valuable and functional in many ways.

First, it is a policy that emancipates the mind and encourages making explorations and bringing forth new ideas. It helps people cast off the yoke of sticking to old ways, break through the net of being complacent and conservative, boldly do pioneering work, and weed through the old to bring forth the new. It turns the socialist garden of a hundred flowers into a colorful garden with exotic flowers and rare trees in every corner. Every flower and every tree in the garden has its own unique style and feature. They are flowers and trees of real worth and each of them has a right to an independent existence. Everything here is always full of life, and there is always a picture of prosperity here.

Second, it is a policy that encourages competition and promotes survival of the fittest. Social development and the progress of mankind require competition. Only by having a situation in which a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend can we compare and distinguish different spiritual products of human society, make our choice, and speak of competition. All ideologies, theories, scientific doctrines, and schools of art must explain in detail in the face of practice reasons for their existence and their own value. All of them must be tested and verified through practice. Here, only truth is advocated and there is no blind faith in authority. Here, there is no place for academic or artistic overlords; here everybody is equal before truth.

Third, it is a policy that protects newly emerging things and seedlings. In both the natural and human society, all newly emerging things go through a process of development, namely, growing up. [paragraph continues]

Just as a towering tree stems from a sapling, a great theory or truth also stems from some minute ideological sparks. The developments in ideologies, theories, sciences and cultures are processes characterized by uninterrupted exploration, revision, intensification, and enrichment. Their rights and wrongs can only be tested and verified through practice and cannot be determined by political verdicts. The practice of sticking on political labels and the practice of distinguishing all kinds of seedlings in the world into either "fragrant flowers" or "poisonous weeds" are very crude and arbitrary practices. Protecting seedlings is in fact protecting the people's enthusiasm for creation. With this kind of protection, no one will be able to arbitrarily strangle new ideas and achievements of mankind in the grand name of "uprooting poisonous weeds." Of course, a few unhealthy things may be shielded temporarily by this kind of protection, but to a greater extent, this kind of protection will protect those fragrant flowers mistaken as "poisonous weeds," and will particularly protect the seedlings of fragrant flowers.

Fourth, it is a policy that gathers the essences of various ideologies of mankind and promotes the development of Marxism. Historically speaking, the shaping and development of Marxism resulted from extensively inheriting and remolding the ideological and theoretical quintessences of human society. Marxism itself was established on the basis of modern science and large-scale production. With the emergence of highly developed contemporary sciences, technologies, and economic societies, tremendous changes are taking place in the human society's economic and social structures and in production and ideological patterns. These changes will undoubtedly affect the development of the Marxist theory. Many countries in the world have made many mighty advances in their researches on natural and social sciences and on cross [jiao cha 0074 0643] sciences since the 1950s. The advances have provided very favorable external conditions for the development of Marxism. The implementation of the "double hundred" policy will enable us to achieve a deep understanding of new conditions and experiences of the contemporary world development and to make extensive use of foreign countries' new ideas and theories. Thus we can use the new contemporary human achievements in the scientific, technological, and economic developments to enrich and develop the Marxist theory and to promote the uninterrupted advancement of Marxism.

Taken literally, the "double hundred" policy does not have a clear class character. However, China is a socialist country and this policy is implemented within the framework of our socialist constitution. This has made fundamentally clear the political attribute of this policy in practice. In fact, the "double hundred" policy is a policy aimed at enabling the socialist ideology, theory, science, and culture to flourish under the guidance of Marxism. Of course, Marxism itself is not a dogma. We must never reject and regard many new contemporary ideas and theories as sugarcoated bullets and heretical beliefs on the excuse of safeguarding the "purity" of Marxism. At the same time, we would not agree to anybody's attempt to violate the constitution by squeezing into the socialist garden of a hundred flowers some reactionary and decadent things or things that propagate sex and violence under the pretext of promoting the "double hundred" policy. Our course, this kind of spiritual rubbish should be banned and prosecuted according to the law. However, this matter is outside the scope of our contention.

The national research symposium on soft science has raised the Chinese policymaking research work to a new stage. The promotion of making policies democratically and scientifically is, in the final analysis, aimed at improving and strengthening our party leadership. Comrade Wan Li's speech has expressed the strong determination and confidence of our party and government to carry our reforms. Although our country's work of reform 30 years ago suffered all kinds of setbacks due to restricted conditions in all fields, we are today provided with all the necessary conditions that will enable us to persist in promoting our work of reform and to win great successes.

IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION STRESSED

HK170103 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Dec 86 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Take Economic Construction as the Center"]

[Text] "Taking economic construction as the central task" is an extremely important guiding principle stressed in the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principles for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization" while discussing the overall pattern of China's socialist modernization.

For some time, whenever the building of spiritual civilization, which include strengthening ideological and political work, is mentioned, some cadres, and even some people abroad, think that "there is yet another central task" and produce all kinds of conjectures. In our practical work, we have indeed encountered the following circumstances: Various departments assign tasks separately, stress the importance of the tasks they have assigned, and even set deadlines for their fulfillment. In this way, their subordinate departments are at a loss as what to do. As a result, the importance of economic construction as central task diminishes.

Actually, the shift of the focus of the party's work at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the general line put forth at the 12th CPC National Congress for socialist modernization, the decisions made by the CPC Central Committee on party rectification and the reform of the economic structure, and the resolution on the building of socialist spiritual civilization adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee all stress one central task, that is, economic construction. The building of socialist spiritual civilization includes the strengthening of ideological and entical construction on the one hand and the strengthening of education, scientific, and cultural construction on the other. Its ultimate purpose is to give impetus to both the development of productive forces and socialist modernization. In his "The State and Revolution," there is one of Lenin's famous sayings: "The fundamental social cause of excesses, which consist in the violation of the rules of social intercourse, is the exploitation of the masses, their want and their poverty." Although we have abolished exploitation in China, poverty is not yet totally eliminated. This means that the social cause of violation of the rules of social intercourse or uncivilized behavior is not yet eliminated. Only by taking economic construction as the central task can we wipe out poverty and eliminate the social root of uncivilization.

Taking economic construction as the central task determines that the building of spiritual civilization should not be carried out in isolation. Instead, it should focus on economic construction, reform, and opening up. Our ideals, morality, and code of conduct should correspond with reform and opening up and should be advantageous to the modernization program. We are bound to go through the motions if we deviate from this central task and from the general trend of reform and opening up, carry out the building of spiritual civilization in isolation, and make excessive demands. We must guard against such a tendency.



BEIJING PAPER ON PURPOSE OF BANKRUPTCY LAW

HK120235 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 86 p 1

[Commentator's article: "An Important Law for Promoting Economic Structural Reform"]

[Text] The 18th Plenary Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee approved the "PRC Enterprise Bankruptcy Law (Trial)." More and more comrades understand the necessity for formulating such a law. The trial implementation of the law will definitely help create autonomy in state-run enterprises, increase their vitality, and promote economic structural reform.

The bankruptcy law directly deals with relationships between creditors and debtors, as well as debt problems enterprises find difficult to resolve. Commodity economy protection law would be imperfect without the bankruptcy law.

China's socialist economy is a planned commodity economy, the development of which relies on the formulation of the bankruptcy law; although price, credit, financial, and taxation reforms are still under way, enterprises' autonomy has not been well secured, the factory director responsibility system has not been properly put into effect, democratic enterprise management is still imperfect, some important laws have not been worked out, and conditions for exercising the bankruptcy law are not completely ripe, we deem it necessary to implement the bankruptcy law on a trial basis so that we can gain experience. For this reason, the Bankruptcy Law (Trial) provides: "This law will be trial-implemented 3 months after the Industrial Enterprise Under Ownership by the Whole People Law comes into force. Detailed plans and measures for such trial implementation will be worked out by the State Council." In other words, the bankruptcy law will not be immediately implemented throughout the country; instead, it will be trial-implemented according to certain guidelines so that better experience can be obtained for its overall implementation.

The Bankruptcy Law (Trial) is also a law of advancement which, apart from being useful for accumulating the necessary experience, helps bring about the improvement of external conditions for production and operation, enables enterprises to exercise their autonomy, and allows the factory director responsibility system and the democratic management of enterprises to be carried out in an all-round way. All this will provide the necessary conditions for the overall implementation of the bankruptcy law.

The "Report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan" made by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the fourth session of the Sixth NPC points out: "In the course of reforms, it is necessary to give meticulous guidance, to work out detailed plans, to make all-out efforts, to do our work carefully, to conscientiously carry out experiments, to improve our ability to predict, to reduce mistakes, to discover and promptly resolve problems in work, and to sum up experience in the course of our practice and advance." The Bankruptcy Law (Trial) is an important law for promoting the four reforms during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Its trial rather than formal, immediate implementation is quite necessary, for the sake of being responsible to the people.



A small number of state-run enterprises in the socialist commodity economy will go bankrupt through being unable to clear their debts as a result of poor management. This is determined by the law of the commodity economy independent of man's will. The livelihood of a bankrupt enterprise's employees will be affected to a certain extent, but in our socialist state, the worker's right to work is protected. When an enterprise is declared bankrupt, the basic living conditions of its employees should not be ignored. Therefore, in line with the constitution, the Bankruptcy Law (Trial) provides that: "The state will, by all measures, make proper job arrangements for employees of bankrupt enterprises and ensure their basic living needs before their reemployment. Detailed methods will be worked out by the State Council." This provision gives expression to the idea of formulating a law in the interests of the people.

The purpose of the bankruptcy law is not to make enterprises bankrupt but to increase their vitality. The provisions in the Bankruptcy Law (Trial) on straightening out enterprises that apply for bankruptcy indicates our wish for these enterprises to make every possible effort to restore their vitality through consolidation to avoid going bankrupt. This consolidation should be carried out by relying on the efforts of all the enterprise's employees. If failure in such consolidation results in the enterprise's bankruptcy, the employees' personal interests will be affected. Therefore the Bankruptcy Law (Trial) stipulates: "Enterprise consolidation programs should be submitted to the worker's congress for discussion. The situation in enterprise consolidation should be reported to the worker's congress and opinions solicited from it."

It is our hope that in line with the spirit of the Bankruptcy Law (Trial) all enterprises will conscientiously strengthen the economic responsibility system and democratic management, improve their operations, achieve better economic results, organize their employees in the study of the law and understanding its essence, make good preparations for its trial-implementation, and strive to create the necessary conditions for its overall implementation.

#### NEW CONCEPT OF FOREIGN TRADE CONSIDERED

HK160729 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 86 p 5

[Article by Yuan Wenqi (5913 2429 4388): "Establish a New Concept of Foreign Trade"]

[Text] A prevailing traditional concept during the long period from the founding of the PRC to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee manifested itself in taking socialist foreign trade as a means of "regulation between surpluses and deficits." Influenced by this concept, people were of the opinion that the purpose of socialist foreign trade was mainly to improve the material composition of the national economy, make up material deficiencies, and regulate economic proportions.

This traditional concept was a product under given historical conditions. China faced blockades by imperialist countries in the early 1950's. Its social productive forces were at a low level. Its commodity economy, in particular, was very undeveloped. To a large extent, its economy was of a self-supporting and semi-closed nature. It was understandable at that time to regard foreign trade as a means of "regulation between surpluses and deficits."

In theory, regarding socialist foreign trade as a means of "regulation between surpluses and deficits" falls out of line with the law of the socialist commodity economy, nor does it conform to the basic viewpoint of Marxism on international division of work and international exchange.

This basic Marxist viewpoint holds that any country engaged in large-scale socialized production is bound to carry out international exchanges and form various types of economic relations, including commodity exchanges, with other countries. The purpose of such exchanges is to save social labor and increase its own value. On this issue, Marx had a very brilliant exposition pointing out that countries with different levels of labor productivity can save their social labor through foreign trade. In the international commodity exchanges, although a country with a low level of labor productivity "spends more than it gains in materializing labor, the commodities it obtains are cheaper than those it produces." ("Das Kapital," Vol 3, p 265) Marx also made a scientific analysis of the possibility of increasing the value of a country through foreign trade. He pointed out: "Exchange has made it possible to realize the value of commodities. Any new counterpart to exchange with is, after all, in itself a new value and can therefore expand the volume of value. Therefore, the value of domestic and foreign trade will increase following the exploration of new exchange sources." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 44, pp 118-119)

The above two differing viewpoints on the purpose of socialist foreign trade have resulted in two different requirements for the mode of foreign trade system. Because the theory of foreign trade being a means of "regulation between surpluses and deficits" holds that foreign trade helps realize the change of commodities or use value, objectively this theory conforms to the foreign trade system characterized by the mixing of government administration with enterprise management and by the state assuming responsibility for the profits or losses of enterprises. It ignores economic results in foreign trade and therefore cannot bring about an internal impetus in foreign trade system reform.

Contrary to this, the new concept of socialist foreign trade maintains that the purpose of foreign trade is to save social labor and increase the value of a country. This concept will give rise to a strong internal demand for reforming the old foreign trade system. This is because those who wish to save social labor and increase the volume of value should take the constant improvement of their economic results as the basic aim of developing foreign trade. The foreign trade system characterized by a high degree of centralization, the mixing of government administration with enterprise management, the state assuming sole responsibility for the profits or losses of enterprises, and "everybody eating from the same big pot" cannot help realize the above demand. This old system should be reformed to separate government administration from enterprise management, to change centralization into decentralization, to turn foreign trade companies into economic bodies that can carry out independent operations and assume sole responsibility for their profits or losses, to bring into play the initiative of enterprises and their employees, and to realize the purpose of socialist foreign trade.

The above analysis enables us to see that we can make the guiding principles for foreign trade system reform more explicit only by correctly understanding the purpose of foreign trade in the new socialist period. Changing the old concept of foreign trade and forming a new concept of foreign trade is an important job in foreign trade system reform.

PROCESS OF PROMOTING YOUNGER CADRES EXAMINED

HK160300 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 86 p 5

[Article by Jiang Yuanchao (5592 2266 2600) and Li Deshui (2621 1795 3055): "Necessary Steps Remain Indispensable"]

[Text] According to a newspaper report, Chongqing City found, in a recent inspection of the work of some newly promoted cadres, that some cadres, although working hard, lacked practical work experience and did not undergo the necessary tempering, so they failed to open a new situation and overcome the difficulties in their work. Chongqing City thus decided to remove these incompetent cadres from office and assign them to other work posts. It is realistic of Chongqing City to do this, and this is beneficial to the administrative work and to the cadres themselves.

In recent years, we have promoted a large number of outstanding young and middle-aged cadres to leading posts at various levels according to the four requirements. Most of these cadres are competent in their leadership work, and are playing a key role as a vigorous force in our reform and modernization construction. However, we should also notice that some departments and units made the error of trying to help the shoots grow by pulling them upward in the matter of promoting new cadres. They just acted according to the leaders' wishful thinking without regard to the objective laws on the growth of talent. Some units laid one-sided emphasis on "speeding the pace" and recklessly promoted cadres who had no practical work experience to leading posts many levels higher than their original ones. Some units merely stressed "promotion by breaking a rule" and promoted incompetent people to important leading posts at a level much higher than their original level. These new cadres did not undergo the tempering of practical work and were promoted too hastily to too high a level. They lacked the basic experience indispensable for their duties and the basic capability of exercising leadership. Some of them even lost their bearings after being promoted to high posts and could not even handle the day-to-day affairs. As a result, they simply fumbled and bungled the work in these departments and units.

Our modernization cause needs talented people in all fields, and this requires us to speed up cadre training. However, this does not mean that we can act recklessly according to our wishful thinking without regard to the objective laws that govern the development of things. If we only have good intentions and have no proper methods in the matter of training and promoting cadres, the results will just go against our expectations. Man's knowledge can only advance and develop step by step from a lower level to a higher level; so does the capability of a cadre. The promotion of cadres should follow this law. Of course, we do not mean that all cadres must be measured by a uniform yardstick. We acknowledge that some people will surely be more capable than others and make progress faster than others, so they can be promoted more quickly than others so their talents can be brought into full play. However, these are merely exceptional cases. Even when we promote outstanding talented people, we should still let them go up step by step to a higher leading post.



By the necessary steps in promotion, we mean that when a cadre is to be promoted to a higher leading post, he should first undergo the tempering of work at some lower posts and in some key departments so as to gain necessary experience. The time he should stay at a specific step depends on his work performance, which must pass examination before he is promoted to a higher post.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that it is still necessary to let them go up step by step. He also stressed that cadres must be promoted level by level. This is because cadres' leadership capabilities and experience can only be gained through practical work in a leading post at a lower level. Only when they achieve remarkable work results can they be considered qualified for a leading post at the high level. Facts also show that cadres being promoted level by level are more reliable and adaptable to the requirements of new posts, and they can more quickly perform the due functions and are more successful.

There may be a variety of reasons for the appearance of the phenomenon of helping the shoots grow by pulling them upward, but a direct reason is that some leading cadres and some comrades in charge of cadre affairs have incorrect thinking. They are still accustomed to "launching movements" on a large scale in dealing with the matters of cadre production and are still interested in formalist practice rather than making careful and deep-going investigations and studies before making decisions. Some people hold a dogmatic attitude toward the central authorities' cadre policy and carry out this policy in an inflexible manner. They lay too much emphasis on cadres' professional background, educational diplomas, and age, but neglect their work experience and all-round capability. Some people still promote cadres according to their personal feelings and push their cronies into higher key posts without passing official personnel formalities. Of course, this is not merely a problem in thinking methods.

It must be pointed out that when we stress that cadres should be promoted through necessary steps, we never advocate backtracking to the old practice of promoting cadres strictly according to seniority. What we advocate is that cadres should be trained and promoted in light of the laws on the growth of talent and in a scientific way, and the entire cadre contingent's quality and leadership capability should be further improved and enhanced so that cadres will be able to grow up rapidly and healthily.

#### CYL FIRST SECRETARY SPEAKS AT PLENARY SESSION

HK160603 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 5 Dec 86 p 2

["Excerpts" of speech by CYL First Secretary Song Defu "delivered at the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CYL Central Committee on 3 Dec 1986" -- first paragraph printed in boldface]

[Text] Abstract: Fully arouse enthusiasm and initiative: Our work must be in keeping with actual conditions and what the young people are seeking; we must change our work style by making policymaking democratic and encouraging CYL cadres and members to take an active part in democratic policymaking; we must pay attention to developing the personality of youths and must properly guide the young people while serving them; we must create necessary working conditions and help iron out practical difficulties; and we must bring initiative and creativity into full play. [paragraph continues]



As to next year's work, we must continue to implement the "resolution" so that our work will yield good results and reach a new high. To this end, we must consolidate what we have achieved in our work, raise working efficiency and enliven our work, we must give more guidance to different lines of work so as to implement the "resolution" in an all-round way, and we must study the trend and law of development of the CYL's work. [end abstract]

Comrades: The 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CYL Central Committee is going to conclude with satisfactory results today. At the session, we studied documents concerning the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee; conveyed the essence of instructions by Comrade Yaobang, Comrade Qili, and Comrade Zhaoguo; adopted the "Resolution Calling on CYL Members To Be Pioneers in Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization" and the "Resolution on the Convocation of the 12th CYL National Congress;" and discussed the "Summary of the CYL's Work in 1986 and Essentials of Its Work for 1987." Now, we are quite clear about the general assignments and key tasks of our work next year.

A very important task of our work next year is to implement the "Resolution Calling on CYL Members To Be Pioneers in the Building of Socialist Spiritual Civilization." The key to the work lies in implementing the "Resolution" in grass-roots units and among the young people so that 2.3 million branches of the CYL and 500 million teenagers will act accordingly. To achieve it, efforts should be made to "mobilize all league branches and the whole CYL to implement the 'Resolution.'" With regard to the building of socialist spiritual civilization, the party Central Committee has planned to launch a pilot project first in over 10 selected cities in an effort to make breakthroughs first in some aspects. We have discussed the problem with comrades in charge of the CYL committees at the provincial and city levels. The conclusion is that we should raise the ideological and ethical standards of the young people as well as their educational and scientific levels. To implement the "Resolution" adopted at the session, we must first do three things: Raise the standard of professional ethics in all types of work to promote high-quality services, spread education in public ethics to establish good public order, and stimulate public-spirited labor to create a beautiful environment. At the same time, we must study how to unfold experiences gained in those selected cities in the whole CYL; how to take firm hold of professional ethics, public ethics, and public-spirited labor to promote the work as a whole; and how to carry on these lines of work during New Year's Day and the Spring Festival as well as throughout the coming year.

#### 1. The Question of Bringing Initiative and Creativity Into Full Play [subhead]

The "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Principles for Building Spiritual Civilization" stresses the idea that our reform, opening up, and building spiritual civilization all aim at arousing the boundless enthusiasm and initiative of the people of all our nationalities to build China into a modern socialist country and promoting the development of the productive forces. Comrade Xiaoping has also pointed out that arousing the enthusiasm of the grass roots and the masses of the people is one of the objectives of our political reform.

Arousing enthusiasm and initiative is the basic concept of the Marxist mass line and the basic experience of our party in winning the victory of our revolution and achieving successes in economic construction. In particular, the success of the rural reform has given us a clearer understanding of the great potential of the people.

We will build China into a modern socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy. To this end, we need more positive factors and greater creative spirit and need all laborers and patriots to explore new possibilities enthusiastically and to blaze new trails with full consciousness and subjective initiative. The young people are the most active and vital force in society. The long process of history of mankind's social development is an embodiment of the young people's merits of blazing new trails and bringing forth new ideas. Arousing the enthusiasm and initiative of the young people will certainly stimulate reform and opening up, and make our common ideal a reality at an early date.

A better job in arousing enthusiasm and initiative is also necessary to developing the CYL's work. The new situation in launching the all-round reform, opening up to the outside world, and developing commodity production has proposed many new changes to the social status and tasks of the CYL. Consequently, vocations of the CYL members and the way and scope of their activities have become different from before. The CYL should unfailingly lead the young people to take an active part in and to stimulate reform. At the same time, the CYL should also actively reform itself. In line with the changed situation, the CYL should change its way of activities, widen the scope of its work, and create a new work style. These tasks are very arduous and there are numerous difficulties and problems we have never come across before. To solve these problems, we must proceed from actual conditions and adopt effective measures by taking the overall interest into account, we must instill greater vitality into the CYL organizations at various levels, and we must bring the enthusiasm and initiative of the whole CYL into full play.

Then, whose enthusiasm and initiative should we arouse? We should arouse the enthusiasm and initiative of the CYL leading organizations at various levels, of the CYL grass-roots units, and of all CYL members. Thus, leading bodies of the CYL at various levels and the higher and lower levels will act in close coordination and cooperate harmoniously, 2.3 million league branches will have greater vitality and become more dynamic, and all CYL members and other young people will fully radiate the enterprising and pioneering spirit to dedicate their youth to our common ideal.

To mobilize enthusiasm and initiative, we must pay attention to the following points:

First, our work must be in keeping with actual conditions in the grass-roots units and what the young people are seeking. The basic experiences of our successive rural reform are that the party's policies are related to the vital interests of 800 million peasants through reform. In our CYL work, practical technological training is welcomed in the rural areas because it meets the needs of the rural development and young peasants' wishes to become prosperous. The activities of "cherishing loft aspirations to attain the goal" and the "five small wisdom cups contest" have yielded good results precisely because they satisfy the needs of the young people in the urban areas in pursuing knowledge and cherishing loft aspirations to become useful persons. To educate the young people and unite and attract them through a common ideal, the CYL's work should be carried on around the party's central task and in line with actual conditions in the grass-roots units and with what the young people are seeking. With the goal of cultivating "four-have" youths in mind, we must study the justifiable demands of the young people of different social strata and different ages in different areas and in different trades and raise the ideological and ethical standards of the CYL members and other young people through CYL activities. This is the source of mobilizing enthusiasm and initiative.

Second, we must change our work style by making policymaking democratic and encouraging the CYL cadres and members to take an active part in democratic policymaking. We must encourage government functionaries to go to the grass roots, and the young people to understand the real state of affairs and exchange views with them so as to exercise correct leadership. So far as problems of vital importance are concerned, we must solicit opinions from all sides, follow democratic consultation between the higher and lower levels, and pool everybody's wisdom. Meanwhile, we must respect the initiative of the grass-roots units and give them a free hand in their work. Experience, vigor, and vitality all come from practical work. Without vigor, vitality is out of the question; and without vitality, initiative is out of the question. Everyone knows all achievements scored in our urban reform have resulted from the experiences gained in the grass-roots units; and these experiences are usually spread in a planned way and step by step before they can stimulate the reform in various fields. Therefore, we should also encourage and support the CYL's grass-roots organizations to make necessary experiments. Some of their work and activities that cannot come to a conclusion for the time being should be allowed to proceed on a trial basis and we should observe, sum up, and guide them in practice. However, such work and activities should not be publicized and popularized before conditions are ripe. In publicizing proposed activities, we should not give an extravagant account of them as a gust of wind because this tends to exert side effects. Even in guiding activities from above to below, we should not place too many restrictions on and give too many instructions to the CYL grass-roots organizations but should allow them a certain flexibility to display their initiative.

This problem is also related to CYL grass-roots organizations. Whenever they do a job or arrange an activity, they must try their best to think of the wishes of their members and other young people; they must also know how to encourage their members and other young people to offer their advice and pool their wisdom for their own activities so that everyone has an opportunity to "perform." All one's strength can be gathered when their wisdom is pooled.

We must pay attention to developing the personality of youths and must properly guide the young people while serving them. The youths of our time advance upon the objective of dedicating themselves to society and they also embrace every opportunity to develop their own personality in the course of social development. It is hope that the CYL organizations at all levels and all cadres in charge of CYL work will encourage and support its members and other young people to think boldly, explore new possibilities, and blaze new trails and use their brains to push this line of work forward. They must carefully analyze what the young people seek and like and guide them tactfully. Blindly rejecting and pandering to what they seek and like are all wrong. Activities that cannot attract the young people and do not accord with their characteristics should be readjusted; those who are divorced from reality and set too high demands on them should be changed; and those who conform to their characteristics and meet their needs should be spurred under genial guidance. Otherwise, the progressive role played by the CYL will be out of the question and the organization will enjoy no support from its members and other young people. The CYL organization will enjoy support from its members and other young people. The CYL organizations at various levels should also resolutely support the advanced among the non-league young people and realistically publicize their good deeds such as the faith and spirit of striving for the common and lofty ideal in an effort to create an atmosphere of learning from the advanced, respecting models, and admiring the wise and able. When the non-league young people are confronted with difficulties and are unfairly treated, the CYL organizations at various levels should help them win out through difficulties and uphold justice for them. This may mean a kind of service rendered by the CYL to them. When some of them are found to have shortcomings, the CYL organizations at various levels should kindly help them realize their shortcomings so as to correct them. This may mean a kind of guidance given them by the CYL.



Fourth, we must create necessary working conditions for the CYL grass-roots units and help them iron out practical difficulties. At present, the CYL grass-roots units are indeed beset with difficulties in their work and some of these difficulties cannot be solved by themselves. We should not only stress that one's position comes from his good deeds in work and we should also recognize that one's notable deeds can be achieved only when he is in a certain position. We should not only set demands on work of the CYL grass-roots units and we should also create conditions for them to accomplish their work. The CYL organizations of the higher level should have a sense of serving those of the lower level, make full allowances for their difficulties, and help them solve some problems in their work. We must particularly study the problems concerning the party's policies which many CYL grass-roots units are confronted with and find difficult to deal with. Proceeding from the situation in the whole CYL, this year the CYL Central Committee issued five documents through the higher authorities and in cooperation with the relevant departments. Consequently, the party and government organizations of many provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities adopted relevant measures to give fuller play to the role of the CYL. Next year, the CYL grass-roots units will concentrate on implementing the guidelines of these documents and strive to achieve new progress in solving the problem of outlay for their activities, building more centers for their activities and the succession of new cadres to the old in their leading bodies.

Fifth, attention must be paid to bringing enthusiasm and initiative into full play. The key to the question lies in guiding the enthusiasm and initiative of the CYL members in the right way, to the struggle for the building of the two civilizations, to the high resolve of becoming a "four-have" youth, and to where the CYL members should and can give full play to their role. In a word, we must guide their enthusiasm and initiative to our reform and implementation of the opening up policy so that they will be able to dedicate themselves to the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics. On this question, now let me discuss the following three issues:

The first issue is to deal with concrete matters relating to work. We must clearly point out that real enthusiasm means doing work in a down-to-earth manner and emphasizing practical results, and that real initiative means the CYL cadres can successfully integrate the instructions from the higher level with actual conditions in the places where they work and can make good use of everybody's strong points. All our CYL cadres from the top to the bottom should maintain and develop the good practice of not indulging in empty talk, not paying lip service, and not applying formalism. We must stress the question of continuity while emphasizing the question of creating a new situation because the succession of new cadres to the old is proceeding fast in the CYL leading bodies at various levels.

The second issue is to bring initiative into full play in a scientific way. Rushing headlong into mass action was once a phenomenon in our work. In the past, we used to arouse people to precipitate action before we had a clear understanding of the instructions from the higher level. When we realized what was wrong, people's enthusiasm was dampened. Therefore, we should take good care of people's enthusiasm and bring their initiative into full play in a scientific way.

The third issue is to raise efficiency in work. Low efficiency in work always results from endless haggling and shifts responsibility. If people's enthusiasm is dimmed due to endless haggling, this is a big waste. We must be full of vigor and raise efficiency in work. The CYL should set an example in this respect. On the one hand, we should stress personal responsibility; and on the other, we should promote mutual communication, mutual understanding, and mutual cooperation in the whole CYL so that the enthusiasm of all CYL members will become a concerted effort.



On the Issue of Further Implementing the "Resolutions" in a Deepgoing Way To Promote Our Work [subhead]

Next year, on the basis of this year's fundamental spirit and successful experiences to grasp the grass-roots work and implement the "resolutions," we should let the whole league implement the "resolutions" in a deepgoing way. In other words, the principles should be upheld, the methods should be developed, and the laws should be found out, to make the league work more closely centered on the four modernizations suit the needs of the reform and the characteristics of young people, achieve results on a more extensive basis, and quickly attain a new height. First, to consolidate, improve, and invigorate our work. We must clearly see that the extent of grasping the grass-roots work and implementing the "resolutions" for the whole league is limited, the time is limited, and the weak conditions of the grass-roots units have not yet changed fundamentally and overall. Therefore, the issue of how to further grasp, consolidate, and improve the grass-roots work is raised. In order to consolidate and improve, we must help the backward units, strengthen "radiation," promote "the upgrading of these units," make use of favorable opportunities, and ring into play their inner vitality.

To improve our work under the new situation, league cadres at all levels should strengthen their study. They should study the basic theories of Marxism, the principles and policy of the party, the historical experiences of the Chinese revolution and construction, scientific and cultural knowledge, modern management and the vocational work of the league, and constantly improve and perfect themselves to become mature as soon as possible. How can we make the league cadres become mature as soon as possible. How can we make the league cadres become mature? At the 4th Plenary Session of the 11th CYL Central Committee, we talked about strengthening party spirit, studying the theories of Marxism, increasing knowledge and ability in practice, and strengthening unity. Today, I want to add a few more points: 1) To learn how to determine the direction. It is necessary to understand the overall situation and make careful and repeated considerations. In dealing with issues, in particular the important and sensitive issues, we should judge from the high plane of reform, opening up to the outside world, stability and unity, and the situation as a whole, or view things from a new angle. Thus, we can get a better and clearer understanding and handle things better and more safely. In our work, we should be neither chicken-hearted and hesitant nor careless and rash. The study should be incisive, the decision should be thoughtful and safe, the thinking should be lively, and policy should be prudent. 2) To learn to concentrate on construction. If there are more people concentrating on the construction of the whole league and the whole country, things are easier to accomplish. We advocate that people should all think hard to put forward the constructive suggestions, first do their own work well, and work as "creators" before "commentators." In doing many things, if there are more "creators," the work can be finished quickly. If there are more "commentators," it is not favorable to pooling wisdom and strength. Of course, it is a completely different story to discuss and argue before making decisions. 3) To learn how to view the situation as a whole. While getting an understanding of the spirit of the upper levels or arranging work for the lower levels, we should not be one-sided and absolute and go to extremes and artificially set some issues against each other. 4) To learn how to unfold works amid different opinions. It is a good thing to have lively thinking and it is normal to have different opinions. We should pay attention to listening to different opinions. This can help us consider things in an all-round way and handle things properly. Efforts should be made to analyze different opinions. Leaders should be good at keeping cool-head and making rational selections and decisive policies. 5) To learn how to promptly find out the shortcomings and problems of the work. Finding out the shortcomings is in order to do the work better. It is necessary to persist in high standards and find fault with oneself. If we do not seriously view and point out the existing problems but let them accumulate and develop to a certain extent, it would be very difficult to make changes and corrections. It is a way of doing things that not only affects the work but also hurts comrades.

Second, to strengthen providing respective guidance and promote the implementation of the resolution in an all-round way. While striving to accomplish all the tasks next year, special efforts should be made to strengthen the guidance in three aspects.

1) The poor areas. At present, the issue of food and clothing for about 50 million people in over 200 counties in the whole country has not yet been fundamentally resolved. The party Central Committee attaches great importance to changing the conditions of these areas as soon as possible. The CYL organizations should proceed from helping these areas become rich and work in coordination with the relevant departments to do more solid things for the building of the civilizations in the rural areas and make the CYL work step up along the road of all-round invigoration. Therefore, the CYL Central Committee will call a work conference of poor counties in the form of running training courses to make specific arrangements for the major works, basic policies, and main work methods. 2) The middle schools. As the period of studying in the middle schools is a turning point for the young people and a main link between the schools and society, it is of special significance to do league work in the middle schools well. If we do it well in 1 year, the effect will remain for several years. This line of work can also benefit the work in many other respects. Therefore, we should have a strategic view in this regard. 3) Reform in the experimental cities and coastal open cities. Because these cities stand in front of the reform and opening up to the outside world in the whole country, in a certain sense these cities have the characteristics of being pioneers and representing the trends. Therefore, it is imperative to make the CYL work in these cities also actively develop and appear with a new look in front of the reform and opening up to the outside world and accumulate experiences and provide guidance for the reform and development of the work of the CYL as a whole.

Third, to make a study of the trends and the exploration of the laws.

Next year, special efforts should be made to strengthen the exploration of the development trends and laws of the CYL works. 1) We should continue to study how to suit the needs of the reform, serve the reform, and guide the young people to more deeply understand the party's policies and more consciously join the reform. 2) We should study how to reform the league itself. For example, how to uphold organizational discipline while promoting the process of democratization within the league, how to uphold the nature and systematic leadership of the league while promoting the process of socialization of the work of the league, how to readjust and perfect the operational mechanism of the league itself, how to promote the process of building the league scientifically, and so on. It is necessary for us to adopt an active attitude to give answers to these questions on the basis of investigations, studies, experiments, and explorations. Therefore, we should advocate the blazing of new trails, experimentation, and gaining experiences in the grass-roots units to promote the work as a whole. Under the premise of upholding the four cardinal principles and persisting in the general direction of reform and opening up to the outside world, we should respect and affirm all the positive suggestions and actions that are advantageous to educating the league members and young people and bringing into play their roles and talents, adapting the league to the reform and opening up to the outside world and bringing into play its social functions, and helping the league organizations lead the young people to contribute to the building of the two civilizations. In sum, we should respect and affirm all the positive suggestions and actions that are advantageous to the league in attaining developments, pioneering undertakings, and rendering meritorious services. A new year will come soon.

It is hoped that the league organizations at all levels and all league members will earnestly study and implement the spirit of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, closely unite, actively take actions, courageously and persistently continue to implement the "resolutions," work efficiently, promote the work of

grass-roots units in a deepgoing way, and victoriously meet the convention of the 12th CYL National Congress with remarkable works and brilliant achievements.

CYL REGULATIONS ON GRASS-ROOTS ORGANIZATIONS WORK

HK013614 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 2 Dec 86 p 2

["Regulations on the Work of Grass-Roots Organizations of the Communist Youth League (CYL) in Industrial Enterprises Owned by the Whole People -- jointly promulgated on 25 November 1986 by the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the CYL Central Committee"]

[Text] Chapter I -- General Program [subhead]

Article 1. These regulations are formulated in accordance with the "Constitution of the CPC," the "Constitution of the CYL," and relevant policies and regulations of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council for the purpose of improving and strengthening the work of the CYL in industrial enterprises owned by the whole people (hereinafter called enterprises for short) to suit the needs of reform of the economic structure with the focus on the cities.

Article 2. The CYL organizations in enterprises are mass organizations of advanced youths. They are schools for young workers of study communism through practice and the CPC's assistants and reserve army. They are shock brigades for the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations in the enterprises.

Article 3. The basic task for the CYL organizations in enterprises is to arm young workers with the Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, and modern scientific, technological, and cultural knowledge and turn them into a new generation of the working class that cherishes lofty ideals and is morally good, well-educated, and disciplined so that they can shoulder the historical task of rejuvenating the enterprises and building a powerful and modern socialist country and fight for the realization of their common ideal.

Article 4. The guiding ideology of the CYL in enterprises is to vigorously promote the CYL's work in all fields, with emphasis on the four modernizations. The work of the CYL in enterprises should meet the requirements of building socialist material and spiritual civilizations and should serve the reforms, the development of enterprises, and the growth of youths. Efforts should be made to simultaneously achieve economic and social benefits as well as good results in the training qualified personnel.

Article 5. The CYL organizations in enterprises are under the direct leadership of and are responsible to the CPC organizations at the same level and the CYL organizations at the higher level. At the same time, they accept the guidance and help of plant directors (and manager, the same below).

Chapter II -- Responsibilities [subhead]

Article 6. The CYL organizations in enterprises should assist the party committees (or general party branches and party branches, the same below) in the enterprises and plant directors in doing ideological and political work among young workers.

1. They should help young workers gain a correct understanding of reform and encourage them to take an active part in the reform, so as to promote the healthy development of reform.



2. They should often carry out education among young workers in the basic theories of Marxism, common ideals, socialist morality, democracy and legal system, discipline, situation and policies, and revolutionary traditions, so that the ideological and moral quality of young workers can be improved.

3. They should educate young workers to regard themselves as masters of their own country and enterprise, appropriately handle the relations between the state, the collective, and the individual, and fight against all practices that infringe upon the interests of the state and the people.

4. They should find out and study what young workers are thinking and demanding and do a good job in daily ideological work in light of the real situation to mobilize and protect the initiative, enthusiasm, and creativity of young workers.

Article 7. They should implement the plant directors' policy decisions on operation and management, follow the unified command of plant directors, and encourage young workers to strive to become shock workers on the new Long March to contribute their share to raising the quality and economic results of the enterprises and promoting their sound development.

1. They should organize young workers in carrying out labor competition so that they can make best possible achievements in their posts, raise their labor productivity, and fulfill or overfulfill their production tasks.

2. They should encourage young workers to shoulder the urgent, heavy, difficult, and dangerous tasks in the enterprises' operation and production. If conditions allow, they can encourage young workers to contract for some "youth projects" with the support of enterprise administration.

3. They should carry out "five smalls" activity (small invention, small innovation, small transformation, small design, and small proposal) among young workers to promote technical progress and improve management and operation of the enterprises and to raise the quality of products while reducing material consumption.

4. They should guide and organize young workers in the study of cultural, technological, and management knowledge and in exploiting intellectual resources to improve their cultural and technological quality and should give full play to the role of young intellectuals and create conditions for them to better display their talents.

This work should be included in the enterprises' economic responsibility system.

Article 8. They should show concern for the interests of young workers and do substantial work for them.

1. They should learn the wishes of young workers, voice them to higher authorities, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of young workers.

2. They should offer guidance to all kinds of wholesome activities of youth associations and societies.

3. They should find places for young workers to engage in spare time activities and should carry out diverse and suitable recreational and sports activities among them to make their spare time cultural life more lively and help them become more healthy both physically and mentally.



4. They should guide and help young workers to deal correctly with matters concerning love, marriage, and family, and encourage a civilized and scientific way of life.

Article 9. Make efforts to strengthen the CYL organizations themselves.

1. They should strengthen the leading bodies, adhere to the system of democratic centralism, establish and perfect various regulations and systems, maintain normal work order, carry out management in a scientific way, and make the CYL organizations more attractive and more capable of rallying people to fight, so that the role of the CYL organizations as the core of youth education can be brought into full play.

2. They should train the CYL cadres and improve their quality through diverse channels.

3. They should supervise CYL members in performing their duties, ensure that they can exercise their rights, and give full play to their exemplary role.

4. They should promote organizational work and make the ranks of CYL members grow steadily so that more than 50 percent of young workers in the enterprises can become CYL members.

### Chapter III -- Rights [subhead]

Article 10. The CYL committees (of general branches and branches, the same below) have the right to participate in the following activities:

1. The secretary (or deputy secretary in charge) of the CYL Committee can participate in the work of the CPC Committee at the same level if he or she is a party member; if the secretary is a party member but not a member of the CPC Committee at the same level, he or she may attend meetings of the CPC Committee at the same level as a nonvoting delegate and, if necessary, attend the meetings of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee; if the secretary is not a party member, he or she should try to learn the intentions of the CPC Committee through appropriate channels.

2. The secretary of the CYL Committee can participate in the work of the enterprise management committee. He or she should assist the plant director in making policy decisions on major problems concerning enterprise management and encourage young workers to actively implement these decisions.

Article 11. The CYL committees in enterprises have the right to decide on the following matters:

1. Making arrangements for the work of the CYL and carrying out independent activities suitable for young workers in accordance with the requirements of the party organizations and administrative leaders at their respective levels and high-level CYL organizations and in light of the realities of their own enterprises.

2. Examining and approving the establishment and dismissal of lower-level CYL organizations, recruitment of new CYL members, and punishment for CYL members.

3. Citing advanced CYL members and young workers and conferring honorable titles on them.

4. Controlling the funds for CYL activities.

Article 12. The CYL committees in enterprises have the following rights of examination:

1. Examining the work of lower-level CYL organizations.
2. Entrusted by the party committees at the same level and plant directors, examining the work of the party organizations at lower levels and administrative leaders to see whether they have attached due importance to youth work and shown concern for the growth of young people.

Article 13. The CYL committees in enterprises have the right to make the following proposals:

1. Making proposals on appointment, dismissal, and transfer of lower-level CYL cadres in order to assist the party committees in management of personnel affairs concerning these cadres.
2. Recommending outstanding CYL members to the party organization so that they may be considered as candidates for new party members; recommending outstanding young workers to party and government departments so that they may be promoted to the cadres' posts or receive further training.
3. Making proposals on commending, awarding, and promoting younger workers who have made outstanding contributions.

#### Chapter IV -- Establishment of CYL Organizations and Their Cadres [subhead]

Article 14. The CYL organizations in enterprises are set up in light of the number of CYL members there.

1. A CYL branch can be established if the number of CYL members is above three.
2. A general branch can be established if the number of CYL members in a unit is above 50; under special conditions, it can also be established when the number is over 30.
3. A primary CYL committee can be established in a unit having more than 200 members; under special conditions, it can also be established in a unit having more than 100 members.

Article 15. A CYL branch or general branch committee is elected by the membership meeting for a term of 1 year, while a primary CYL committee is elected by the membership meeting or the representative meeting for a term of 2 years.

Article 16. A CYL group is a component part of a CYL branch, not a CYL organization at a certain level; it can be established flexibly in light of the type of work the young workers are doing and their work shifts.

Article 17. The CYL cadres in enterprises should not meet the requirements of being younger, more revolutionary, better educated, and more professionally competent.

1. The post of secretary of the CYL Committee in an enterprise should generally be held by a member of the party committee at the same level.

2. The age of the secretary and deputy secretary of the CYL Committee in an enterprise should generally be under 30, but that of the secretary and deputy secretary of the CYL Committee in a large or medium-sized enterprise can be a bit higher.

3. The full-time cadres of the CYL organizations should have an educational level above senior middle school, and the secretary and deputy secretary of the CYL Committee in a large or medium-sized enterprise should generally be university or college graduates.

Article 18. The cadres of CYL organizations in enterprises should be selected through the basic procedure of self-recommendation, recommendation by others, being checked by the organization, and being elected by CYL members, so that the principle of democratic centralism can be implemented.

Article 19. The secretary and deputy secretary of the CYL Committee in an enterprise respectively enjoy the same political and material treatment as the party and government leaders and deputy leaders at the next lower level.

Article 20. The CYL cadres in enterprises should be engaged in their special duties; matters concerning their replacement and transfer should be discussed with the next higher level CYL organization.

#### Chapter V -- Funds [subhead]

Article 21. The following are the sources of funds for CYL activities in enterprises:

1. Funds retained from league membership dues paid by league members.
2. Funds collected in accordance with the guideline of the "Joint Circulation of the Finance Ministry and the CYK Central Committee on the Funds for Grass-Roots CYL Organizations Collected Through Spare Time Work," which was issued on 5 August 1980.
3. Remuneration obtained by CYL organizations through other reasonable channels in accordance with relevant state regulations.
4. If the above funds are still not enough, the enterprises may use some reserve funds to provide them with necessary subsidies.

Article 22. All funds for CYL activities should be used for this purpose. No one is allowed to divert the funds to any other purpose. It is necessary to establish a strict management system so that funds can be used reasonably and in accordance with the principle of practicing thrift.

#### Chapter VI -- Leadership and Support of the Party and Government to the CYL [subhead]

Article 23. The party organization should strengthen leadership over the CYL organizations and discuss major and important problems in CYL work at regular intervals to guide, examine, and check CYL work.

Article 24. Plant directors should actively show concern for and provide guidance to the work of the CYL in enterprises and should give full play to the positive role of the CYL organizations in production and management.

Article 25. Party and government departments should respect the rights and responsibilities of CYL organizations in their work as well as their correct opinions, should encourage them to conduct their work independently, and should guarantee the assignment, training, transfer, and placement of CYL cadres as well as the time, funds, and places for CYL activities.

#### Chapter VII -- Supplementary Articles [subhead]

Article 26. In principle, these regulations are suitable for the enterprises owned by the whole people in various fields including communications, transport, telecommunications, geology, construction, agriculture and forestry, water conservancy, and finance and trade. The enterprises owned by the collectives can also take them as references.

Article 27. All enterprises can work out concrete measures for implementing these regulations in light of their real situation.

Article 28. The CYL Central Committee is responsible for the explanation of these regulations.

Article 29. These regulations will come into force on 1 January 1987.

#### FOREIGN STUDENTS FACE MANDATORY AIDS TEST

HK160800 Hong Kong AFP in English 0756 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, Dec 16 (AFP) -- China has instructed its universities to begin mandatory AIDS testing of all foreign students within one month of their beginning classes, a Chinese official said here Tuesday.

"We sent the directive early this month. If students aren't willing to have the tests we will ask the schools to assist. If they still aren't willing we will speak to their consulates," an official of the Chinese AIDS Prevention Bureau told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Initial reactions from foreign students in the west China city of Xian, one of the first areas to receive formal notification of the tests, indicated the testing program will face strong resistance.

"We have refused to take the tests," said a foreign resident at Xian's Jiaotong University who asked not to be identified. "We are worried about sanitation. Also a false test could ruin a person's life," she said.

Though the spokesman at the AIDS prevention centre said the initial testing would be limited to students only, a letter distributed to foreign residents in Xian drew no distinctions.

"The epidemic prevention centre of Shaanxi Province kindly asks you to have an AIDS test blood sample taken on December 18 at the foreign guesthouse of the university," said an English-language letter distributed to all foreign residents at the university.

"This is a new test given to all foreign residents of China," the letter said.



WAN LI SPEAKS AT URBAN CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

OW251106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1044 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA) -- The development of cities, whether coastal ones opened to foreign businesses, tourist attractions or major cities such as Beijing and Shanghai, should be accelerated, according to Vice-Premier Wan Li.

Speaking at the national working conference on urban construction which opened here today, Wan said the aim of development should be to make cities "comfortable to live in, attractive to foreign investment and pleasant to visit."

The vice-premier, who was the first minister of urban and rural construction, pointed out that the development of urban construction, pointed out that the development of urban construction should face both "reality and the future."

Wan said that the construction work in some cities doesn't keep pace with the rapid rise of people's living standards. But he noted that the past five years had been the best period for urban construction since the founding of New China in 1949.

According to the vice-premier, the main achievements can be seen through the facts that 98 percent of Chinese cities have made up scientific plans in accordance with their own situations, many have made great gains in environmental protection and urban greening, and some of them, including Tianjin, Hefei, Beijing and Lanzhou, have managed to put on "a new face."

He told the over 200 urban construction officials and experts participating in the conference that urban areas should help rural ones make construction plans, because the first thing peasants like to do when they become better off is to build new houses.

"When the construction of the countryside is done well, the face of our country will be changed greatly," he said.

Chen Pixian Attends

OW280023 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Excerpt] A national conference on urban construction opened in Beijing this morning. [passage omitted]

To match the opening of this conference a national exhibition on achievements in urban construction, sponsored by the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, opened at the Beijing Exhibition Hall this afternoon. Chen Pixian, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Han Guang, permanent secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; and others attended the inaugural ceremony.

WAN LI ON NEW RURAL LIFE THROUGH MODERNIZATION

OW261118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese peasants, who used to submit to the rule of heaven, have now become commodity producers holding decision-making powers, a senior Chinese leader claimed here recently.

Vice-Premier Wan Li said: "Chinese peasants have liberated their minds, broken through the rigid commune system of decades past and now each household is responsible for itself."

"Especially in the areas where the commodity economy has developed fast," he said, "the peasants are combating ignorance and backwardness and seeking a new life through modernization. They've worked their way out of poverty and no longer have to worry about feeding or clothing themselves."

He admitted, however, that problems of outdated thinking still existed in the rural areas.

There is a sharp contrast between the modern peasant and the old one who submitted to the will of heaven and easily became an appendage, said the vice-premier.

Wan Li noted: "Young and mid-aged peasants with primary and junior middle schooling have become the backbone of the labor force in the countryside."

"Some of them have become new 'peasant workers' or socialist entrepreneurs, breaking away from the land which was handed down from generation to generation," he added.

He said, "seeking wealth and knowledge has become the new goal of peasants. Opening to the outside and seeking progress are replacing narrow and conservative concepts inherent to the small-scale peasant economy."

"At present," Wan Li said, "The great changes in the countryside have entered the field of ideology. The deep-rooted traditional moral concepts which suited the small-scale peasant economy, are giving way to new concepts of market, competition, profit and progress which are suited to the socialist commodity economy, giving way to concepts of democracy, equality and freedom."

#### WAN LI INSPECTS JIANGXI PROVINCE 26-28 NOV

OW300456 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1520 GMT 29 Nov 86

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhao Xingru and XINHUA reporter You Yungu]

[Text] Nanchang, 29 Nov (XINHUA) -- Vice Premier Wan Li said here that it is important for a factory to have a good director who should dare to make decisions, work democratically, and be able to properly handle all kinds of relations in the factory. He said: We must streamline the relationship between the director and the party committee, trade union, and workers of the factory so that everybody's enthusiasm will be aroused. Wan Li pointed out: "Both the director and the workers are masters of the enterprise. A director should respect the workers' democratic rights, and workers should be allowed to criticize the director. The workers must have a sense of professional ethics and they must follow factory regulations and rules. This is essential."

During his stay in Jiangxi 26-28, Wan Li inspected Nanchang and the worksite of the Changliang Bridge at Jiujiang. He made the above statement when he exchanged views with leading comrades of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government on Jiangxi's economic construction and economic reform.

Wan Li endorsed the view of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee that, in building a socialist spiritual civilization, all localities should begin with some practical projects, and should not stop until they have been accomplished. Wan Li said: The building of a spiritual civilization should never proceed drastically or formalistically, or in the form of a movement. Spiritual civilization is a fundamental work essential for enhancing people's moral concepts and literacy level.

In Nanchang, Wan Li inspected commercial housing construction and saw how air raid shelters have been turned into emporiums.

In Jiujiang, Wan Li boarded a boat to inspect the construction of the Changjiang bridge at Jiujiang. According to the design, the bridge is 7,670-meters long, or 900 meters longer than the Changjiang Bridge at Nanjing. Already completed are the bridge approaches on the two ends of the bridge, and the 11 piers of the bridge itself. Construction of the bridge was interrupted several times after it started 15 years ago. Last spring Wan Shaofen, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, brought the problem to the attention of Comrade Wan Li and the departments concerned under the State Council. Not long ago, the relevant departments decided that construction of the bridge should be resumed. Wan Li urged all departments concerned to work hard to finish the bridge as soon as possible so that there will be another main line of communication linking north and south China.

#### HAO JIANXIU SPEAKS ON LIGHT INDUSTRY IN SHANGHAI

OW260121 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] During her recent trip to Shanghai to investigate and study the situation there, Hao Jianxiu, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee pointed out: The central authorities have attached great importance to expanding exports of light and textile industries' products. Shanghai should assume greater responsibility in this respect because of its great potential advanced technology, and large number of trained workers.

During her stay in Shanghai, Hao Jianxiu heard work reports by the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the Shanghai municipal people's government. She said: Shanghai is an important base for our country's light and textile industries. The leading comrades of the State Council have pointed out that to sell light and textile industries' products in the international market, we have to rely on Shanghai to produce high-grade products. She said: Shanghai should further develop its advantageous position and lay stress on increasing exports. It is imperative to work hard in carrying out technological transformation and in making technological progress and to strive to produce high quality products with high efficiency. It is also necessary to speed up the pace of reform in the industrial and trade structure and to raise economic results. We should improve the quality of staff members and workers and show concern for their living conditions. We should truly implement the principle of "to each according to his work."

On the morning of 12 November, Hao Jianxiu met and spoke cordially with model workers from Shanghai's textile industry front. That afternoon, Hao Jianxiu met with directors of a number of large enterprises in Shanghai and heard their reports on and suggestions for the implementation of the policy of having plant directors assume full responsibility for their plants and on current economic problems.

## On Party Administrative Work

OW242011 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Xiamen, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Communist Party leadership should be separate from production and management leadership in state-owned enterprises, hao Jianxiu, member of the secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee urged today.

At the third annual meeting of the National Factory Directors and Managers Conference being held here she said, "Party leaders of state-owned enterprises should concentrate on the party's political work and help and support the director's overall leadership in the enterprise's production and management."

"Party organizations of state-owned enterprises should adhere to socialist direction by guaranteeing and supervising the implementation of party policy and regulations," she said.

"According to information available in enterprises where the director responsibility system has been tried out, in most of these enterprises, the relations among directors, party leaders and the worker's congress is amiable," she said, adding that in some enterprises, problems still exist in responsibility, limits of authority and mutual relations between the directors and party leaders.

Referring to difficulties directors meet at present, she said, "The fundamental way out of these problems is still reform."

She called on directors to make an effort to bring the initiatives of every sector of the enterprises into full play and carefully handle internal relations.

QIAO SHI, YU QIULI ATTEND MEETING ON AIDING POOR

OW221326 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0905 GMT 18 Nov 86

[By reporter Sun Yong]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Nov (XINHUA) -- A national meeting on helping poor people and those who should receive preferential treatment was held in Beijing today. The meeting exchanged experiences and commended a number of advanced units. Minister Cui Naifu of Civil Affairs spoke at the meeting, calling on civil affairs departments at various levels to further do well the work of helping poor people and giving assistance to those who are entitled to receive preferential treatment.

The party Central Committee and the State Council have all attached great importance to the work. Qiao Shi, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, spoke at the meeting on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council. Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and director of the General Political Department of the Chinese PLA; Cheng Zihua, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission and vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; and Yang Yichen, procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, attended the meeting.



According to date provided by the meeting, our country's work of helping the poor and those who are entitled to receive preferential treatment is being launched from selected points to the entire country. During the past several years, a total of 10 million poor families have received assistance, of which some 5 million families have since improved their economic condition and are no longer considered as poor families. More than 4.3 million families which are entitled to receive preferential treatment have been assisted in improving their economic condition and now more than 1.3 million such families have become specialized households or rich families. [passage omitted]

In light of the present situation that there are still tens of millions of the peasant population who are living in poor conditions throughout the country, Cui Naifu put forward tasks to be grasped by civil affairs departments at various levels in carrying out the work of helping poor families amid the the new situation as follows:

It is necessary to give specific guidance according to the actual situation in various localities. It is also necessary to further implement the policy of giving preferential treatment to poor people, to strive to gather funds for aiding poor families, to pay attention to helping poor families with science and technology in coordination with the concerned departments, to consolidate, improve, and develop economic entities for helping poor families, and to effectively manage the funds for relief work and aid to poor families.

More than 500 representatives of various departments attended the meeting, including leading comrades of concerned departments of central state organs.

#### YU QIULI, ARMY LEADERS RECEIVE PARTY MEMBERS

OW050216 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 4 Dec 86

[By reporter Wu Kelu]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 4 Dec (XINHUA) — Leading comrades of the Central Military Commission Yu Qiuli, Yang Dezhi, Zhang Aiping, and Hong Xuezhong today met with military representatives attending the national forum of advanced party branches and outstanding party members, which was held to publicize their advanced deeds. The leaders praised the representatives, saying that their advanced deeds fully reflected the grass-roots party branch's role as a strong fighting bastion. They asked the entire army to uphold the principle that the party should handle its own affairs and should improve the party branch's ability to resolve its own problems in the drive to further strengthen Army building. [passage omitted]

The leading comrades cordially chatted with the representatives. Holding the hand of Zhan Yaping, a disabled soldier in a wheelchair who had won Merit Citation Class 1, Yu Qiuli said: "At you and your wife's request, I have named your 1-month-old girl 'Zhan Jing.' I hope that she will grow up strong and pure like crystal, as her name symbolizes."

CONCESSIONS MADE AFTER STUDENT PROTESTS IN ANHUI

HK161238 Hong Kong AFP in English 1156 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, Dec 16 (AFP) -- Officials in a central China provincial capital hit by student demonstrations last week have re-organised local elections and opened a new slate of candidates to meet student demands, a university official said Tuesday. Elections for representatives to the district People's Congress for the university area of Hefei City, postponed last Wednesday because of student unrest, would be held in late December with a newly-expanded slate of candidates, the official said.

The concessions follow several days of student agitation there that reached a highpoint Friday when about 3,000 students marched to provincial government headquarters with a banner saying "we demand democracy." Similar demonstrations were held in several other cities throughout China during the same week.

The official, the vice president of the Science and Technical University, Fang Lizhi, said in a telephone interview with a reporter in Beijing that an elections committee which had put forward six candidates for four posts had been expanded and re-organised to add more student representatives. Students who had nominated themselves were among the 20 to 30 proposed candidates from whom a final slate would be chosen for elections now scheduled for December 29. "It is not an issue of whether the students were right," Mr. Fang said. "They have the right to demonstrate and put forward their views which have been taken into consideration."

SHANDONG CPC COMMITTEE PLENARY SESSION HELD

SK160434 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] The Eighth Plenary Session of the Fourth Shandong Provincial CPC Committee was held in Jinan from 11 to 15 December. Attending the session were members and alternate members of the provincial party committee, totaling 77. Attending as nonvoting delegates were 112 persons -- members of the provincial Advisory Commission, members of the Central Advisory Commission staying in Jinan, members of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission staying in Jinan, members of the leading party groups of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and CPPCC Committee, party-member vice governors, advisers to the provincial government, party secretaries of cities, prefectures and large enterprises, responsible persons of relevant provincial departments, and party secretaries of some institutes of higher learning.

Liang Buting, secretary, and Li Changan, Lu Maozeng and Jiang Chunyun, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee, presided over the session. The plenary session examined and approved the Shandong provincial plan for building the socialist spiritual civilization during the Seventh 5-year Plan. This plan is composed of eight parts: 1) Mobilize and unite the people throughout the province with the common ideal to accelerate the pace of making the people rich and Shandong prosper; 2) improve socialist morality and establish good common practices in society; 3) develop education and expedite training of competent personnel; 4) develop science and upgrade the people's scientific level; 5) make cultural undertakings flourish and enrich the people's spiritual life; 6) develop public health and sports undertakings, beautify the environment, and improve the people's health; 7) intensify education on democracy, legality and discipline and consolidate and develop the situation of stability and unity; and 8) give full play to the role of party organizations and party members in building the spiritual civilization, with Marxism as guide.

The session held that this plan embodies the spirit of the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, corresponds with the actual conditions of Shandong, and is imbued with the guideline of uniting in national development. Its implementation will certainly push our province's building of a spiritual civilization to a new stage and a new level. The session discussed and approved the outline of the 1987 Shandong provincial plan for national economic and social development, and suggested that the provincial government work out a draft 1987 plan for national economic and social development for our province based on it and submit the draft plan to the provincial People's Congress for discussion and approval.

Comrade Lu Maozeng delivered a speech on strengthening leadership and upgrading building of the spiritual civilization to a new level. Comrade Li Changan gave a report on the province's economic situation this year, and the major tasks for next year's economic work. Comrade Gao Changli relayed the guidelines of the central rural work conference. The session called on all Communist Party members and the people throughout the province to unite more closely, carry out reform and open our country to the outside world persistently, brave the way forward, create the new, promote the two civilizations with all-out efforts, and strive to achieve the 100-percent increase ahead of schedule, make the people rich and Shandong prosperous, and realize common ideals.

#### SHANDONG COMMENTARY ON RURAL PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK150848 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Station commentary: "Do Not Replace Rectification of the Style of Thinking and Work With Good Deeds in Village-Level Party Rectification"]

[Text] As has been learned, at present some localities lead party members to perform good deeds when carrying out village-level party rectification, such as undertaking a few industrial and sideline production projects, sinking wells, or repairing roads. However, they do not pay attention to the major problems that should be solved during party rectification. This will make it very difficult to avoid perfunctoriness in party rectification.

Indeed, it is right for party members to perform good deeds for the people, and they are required to do so all their lives. However, the major tasks for the present village-level party rectification are to upgrade the ideological and political standards of the masses of rural party members, to increase the blood-making ability and immunity of rural party organizations, and then to enable them to update their ideas and break with the concept of small-scale production so that the masses of party members can play an exemplary and leading role in carrying out rural reform and developing the commodity economy. Meanwhile, serious problems of party-member cadres, such as power abuse for selfish gains and law and discipline violations, should be solved, and leading bodies of party branches should be strengthened.

The aforementioned tasks cannot be fulfilled by merely performing good deeds. Instead, we should conscientiously rectify the style of thinking and work of rural party members. For this reason, when conducting village-level party rectification, all localities should follow the arrangements and requirements of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee, and carry them out within the limited time, with the focus on improving the style of thinking and work, the fundamental task. They must not divert the attention of party members, much less lead priorities of village-level party rectification to other areas. Only by so doing can we guarantee a great success in village-level party rectification.



GUANGDONG'S LIN RUO ADDRESSES FORUM OF WRITERS

HK170347 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] The Guangdong Branch of the Writers' Association held the second plenary meeting of its third council on 15 December. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Lin Ruo met the writers and chatted with them. The writers aired their views and encouraged each other to make more trips to old revolutionary bases, minority nationality areas, remote mountain regions, and poor areas to experience life and get to know all the angles of life there, so as to reflect the people's woes.

Comrade Lin Ruo made an important speech after listening to the writers' views. He said: The current economic development provides a broad life source for writers' literary creation. In this fervent age, we demand that the writers produce a number of typical figures able to reflect the spirit of the age.

(Chen Caiyun), chairman of the provincial Writers' Association, and over 70 persons including Du Ai, Wang Qi, and (Chen Sang) attended the meeting, which will last 3 days.

GUANGDONG'S ECONOMY SAID BETTER THAN EXPECTED

OW162018 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Guangzhou, December 16 (XINHUA) -- Southern China's Guangdong Province has seen a better economy this year than expected, a senior provincial official said here today.

Addressing a work conference, Lin Ruo, provincial party secretary, said that the Guangdong economy has developed smoothly this year with the total industrial output value from January to November increasing by 12 percent, compared with the same period of last year.

In farming, the total agricultural output value is expected to register an increase of six to seven percent over last year, with all the crops except grain showing good yields, Lin said.

Prices are basically stable, with the index increasing by five percent -- much lower than last year. The market is flourishing and the province has seen a breakthrough in its exports, which will have earned four billion U.S. dollars in foreign currency, one billion U.S. dollars more than last year, he said.

Guangzhou, capital of Guangdong, leads the province in striving for prosperity. The average annual income of the workers in the city is 1,596 yuan this year, more than doubling that seven years ago. This year, residents have deposited 5.2 billion yuan in the bank, while in 1978, the figure was only 0.5 billion, according to Lin.

Years ago, coupons were issued to residents on many daily necessities. But in September this year, all the coupons except those for grain, cooking oil and coal were declared cancelled, Lin said.

Lin specially cited Shenzhen City, one of the nation's four special economic zones, as an example of the economic progress. Earlier this year, the city stopped the construction of 51 high-rise buildings to save the money for other projects.



Shenzhen's total industrial output value is expected to increase 27 percent this year, compared with 1985, and the city's revenue is expected to reach 800 million yuan and its foreign exchange earnings are expected to top 1.2 billion U.S. dollars, he said.

The secretary said that greater efforts were needed to improve the supply of energy and city traffic. With greater efforts to develop the Pearl River delta and aid to poor hilly regions, the city's economy would be much better next year, he said.

#### SHENZHEN UNIVERSITY STUDENT STRIKE SUBSIDES

HK171048 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 17 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

["Special Dispatch from Shenzhen": "Shenzhen University Student Strike Subsidies; School Authorities Make Concessions, Will Not Increase Tuition Fees"]

[Text] Today, after the school authorities made concessions, the protest actions of students in Shenzhen University, which lasted for a few consecutive days, have subsided. The student protests were evoked by the 20-point schooling reform program formulated by the school authorities.

This reporter tonight visited the campus of the university and found that the situation was calm and peaceful. The reading rooms were full of students; and there were many students in the library. A film about Dr Sun Yat-sen was showing in the school 500-seat cinema, which was filled to two-thirds capacity.

The Shenzhen City government today made known its position on this incident: First, it hoped that the university authorities would stop implementing the clauses opposed by the students, and revise them at a later time; second, students' democratic rights should be protected, but they should not go out of school to stir up trouble or do anything lawless.

The Administrative Council of Shenzhen University this afternoon put up a proclamation in the campus, which announced: First, the 3d and 10th clauses of the 20-point program will be suspended pending revision. Second, some people disrupted traffic, disturbed social order, and upset normal teaching processes, and a small number of people even violated the "regulations for maintaining law and order" and broke the "PRC criminal law." These people should be penalized in order to enforce state laws and school discipline. The Standing Committee of the Student Congress, the Student Union, and the Student Self-Discipline Council also published a joint statement, expressing appreciation of the settlement of the dispute and supporting the contents of the proclamation of the school authorities. In addition, the university's Teachers' Association also issued a statement supporting the school leadership's decisions.

Today, when this reporter interviewed students, they said that they were glad to see that the school authorities had decided to suspend the implementation of the controversial clauses, and they also admitted that the students did take some extremist actions, although there were some problems in the work of the university leadership. They said that if the university leadership had had contacts with the students, things would not have developed to such a serious degree.

This reporter was told that the authorities of Shenzhen University and the Public Security Department constantly maintained a forbearing and conciliatory attitude during the incident, and did not take any heavy-handed measures.

The student protests in Shenzhen University began because of the promulgation of the "Regulations on Students' Schooling in Shenzhen University" on 15 September this year (the regulations are called the "20-point program"). The controversy focused on the 3d and 10th clauses. According to the third clause, the present rates of students' tuition fees and dormitory rents are merely nominal, and a reasonable readjustment will be made in the first semester of the 1987-88 school year. A multilayered system for charging fees will be implemented on a trial basis. According to the system students will be divided into different groups in light of their marks and credits in the previous semester. Those who achieve the highest marks will pay 40 yuan tuition fees and 10 yuan dormitory fees per semester; and students whose marks are low will have to pay 600 yuan tuition fees and 750 yuan dormitory fees. The 10th clause stipulates that students who fail in any examination will not have a make-up examination. If a student fails in the examination of an obligatory course, he must retake this course and pay a fee of 50 yuan for this retaking. But if the course is mainly completed through self-study, the student will not need to pay the retaking fee.

After the promulgation of the regulations, students who entered the university from 1984-86 immediately said that this system would place a great financial burden on their shoulders and would create an unbearable psychological pressure on their studies. Then, they aired their opinions to the university leadership many times, but received no reply from the school leadership. On 10 December, some students began to put up big-character posters in the school canteen to protest against the "20-point program" of the school leadership. On the evening of 14 December, as the students' protests become more and more furious, the school leadership held a forum attended by some student representatives. However, the university leaders indicated at the meeting that the university would continue to implement the "20-point" program. The students found that the university authorities completely rejected their opinions, so they held a demonstration. Nearly 1,000 students first marched in the campus and gathered in front of the houses of the university leaders. After failing to see the school leaders, they left the campus and continued the demonstration along the Shenzhen-Guangzhou highroad. The students dispersed at 2200, and on the same evening, leaders of Shenzhen City went to the university to talk to the students, but did not achieve any results.

On 15 December, the leadership of Shenzhen University expressed its willingness to postpone the implementation of the 3d and 10th clauses of the "20-point program," but the students held that the university authorities were not sincere, but were only trying to play a dilatory trick. Some students then stuck up a poster, calling on schoolmates to gather again at 2000 and continue the demonstration.

That evening, more than 1,000 students held a demonstration on the school campus, then divided themselves into two contingents, one marching toward Shenzhen and the other toward Nantou. While marching along the highroads, some students held up vehicles and asked the drivers whether they supported the students. A luxurious car was forced by the students onto a side road, and the car's antenna was broken off and the hood struck. But the students did not commit other excesses.

In order to prevent the incident from growing, the Shenzhen City Public Security Department sent policemen to blockade the Shenzhen-Guangzhou highroad and to maintain order. They did not allow vehicles to drive into the section of highroad between Xiangmihu and Nantou. The students dispersed after 0100.

This morning, the city government held a meeting with the responsible people of the university. In view of the strong reactions of the students, the meeting decided to stop implementing the 3d and 10th clauses of the "20-point program" and to put up an official proclamation in the campus. After that, the students held that the university authorities had given a satisfactory reply and decided to stop their protest.

It is understood that the incident was a spontaneous action by the students, and that the official student union was not involved in the action. The students who took the most radical action come from northern provinces. They said that the present living expenses and tuition fees are already too heavy a burden for them to bear. After the reform, the fees may even rise sharply, and it would be absolutely impossible for them to bear the burden.

Today, as this reporter asked the school leaders for information and for their opinions regarding the "20-point program," a deputy secretary of the university party committee said that according to the instructions of the Shenzhen city government, he could not provide this reporter with this information.

#### AFP Reports Further

HK170258 Hong Kong AFP in English 0251 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Hong Kong, Dec 17 (AFP) -- Shenzhen University authorities have withdrawn proposals that tuition fees be raised following an unprecedented protest demonstration by students, a university official said Wednesday.

"The students are back in their classes and everything is normal," Liang Shuping, deputy director of the university's general office, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE by telephone from Shenzhen, China's principal special economic zone which borders Hong Kong.

"The university has accepted students' demands that the proposed increase in tuition fee be dropped," he said.

Reports here Wednesday said that more than 1,000 students held a rally Monday at the campus and that the protest overflowed into the street. Cars were overturned and traffic halted, said one report in the leftist WEN WEI PO. The pro-Beijing TA KUNG PAO also carried reports of the protest but did not mention cars being overturned.

Mr. Liang denied reports that more than 1,000 students took part in the protest, saying the numbers were exaggerated. He gave no figure for the students' turn out. He said that no damage had been done to property by the protesters but that the university would take action against a "small number" of students alleging that they had "disrupted social order."

He said they would undergo re-education.

This protest was the first reported among the students at the zone's university which was set up in 1980.

PROGRESS IN ZHUHAI SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE REPORTED

OW162015 Beijing XINHUA in English 1449 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Guangzhou, December 16 (XINHUA) -- It used to be a poor fishing village. Today its formerly barren hills support a forest of industrial chimneys and its seaside is the playground for tourists who flock here by the boat load. In just seven years, since it was declared a special economic zone, the city of Zhuhai in Guangdong Province has stepped out of its feudal past into the modern industrial and technological age.

Prior to the establishment of China's open policy Zhuhai had hardly anything to do with the region of Macao to which it is adjacent. Today, Macao residents can simply walk through border stations to buy vegetables, meat and other food in Zhuhai.

A senior official of the zone said that 39 industrial firms are now operating in Zhuhai, another six will go into operation later this month. The value of goods produced by the industries is expected to reach 800 million yuan (about 216 million U.S. dollars) a year. Almost half the industries were established with foreign investment. These 14 businesses have imported 8,000 sets of production machinery since China opened to the outside world in 1979.

As a fishing village it was not even on the map of the country, today Zhuhai's industrial center covers 15 square kilometers. In this zone a whole range of goods are produced including video and audio tapes, electrical appliances, T.V. sets, tape recorders and engineering plastics.

When it was first opened Zhuhai authorities concentrated on expanding its tourism industry. This was a calculated plan during the 1979-1983 period to accumulate funds for industrial growth. By encouraging investment from Hong Kong, Macao and overseas, the zone now has built 132 hotels, restaurants and vacation villages with a total of 10,000 beds. The official estimated the number of overseas visitors to Zhuhai will be 800,000 this year, 70,000 more than last year.

Authorities have spent 1.5 billion yuan (about 400 million U.S. dollars) on roads, sewers, hydroelectric power and water supply systems since 1984.

Officials have even bigger plans for the city in the future. Now in the works is a new factory that will produce 900,000 refrigeration compressors a year, another will process 50 million cans of food annually and yet another plant will turn out 2,400 tons of stainless steel tubes a year. At least half of these products will be sold abroad, the official said.

Today the Zhuhai Economic Zone boasts an impressive list of raw assets considering it was little more than a back water at the turn of the decade. There is now a complete transport and telecommunications network that includes 22 kilometers of roads, a new port to accommodate ships that carry 5,000 to 10,000 dwt, a heliport to accommodate 30 helicopters, a 72,000-kw power plant and program-controlled telephone switchboards with a total capacity of 2,000 lines.

In all, an official said, the zone has constructed buildings for various purposes with a total floor space of 2.86 million square meters and bought three billion yuan worth of fixed assets since 1979 through the use of foreign funds and bank loans.



HENAN RADIO ON WAYS TO TACKLE SUPERSTITIONS

HK170147 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Station commentary: "It Is Better That the Person Who Erects a Buddhist Idol Destroys It Himself"]

[Excerpts] A township in a certain Henan County recently organized a shock drive to oppose feudal superstitions. The township mobilized 3,700 secondary and primary school pupils to destroy all the 28 temples in the township in 1 day. The township thus became the first in the county to have no temples. It was reported that the county authorities also wanted to hold an on-the-spot meeting to popularize the experiences of this so-called temple-free township.

What was the result of this action? Not only did people feel doubtful about it; they also seemed to catch again the whiff of the Cultural Revolution drive to destroy the four olds.

In contrast to this method, the Changyuan County CPC Committee, starting with ideological education, dispatched over 800 cadres to the villages and households to implement the CPC Central Committee's resolution on the guiding principles for building socialist spiritual civilization. They popularized scientific knowledge among the peasants in conjunction with stressing instances of the harm done by feudal superstition. The masses gained understanding and awareness, and they set to work themselves to destroy the temples they had erected themselves. Without any shock drive or high tide, there has been a big decline in feudal superstitious activities in the county.

This contrast tells us the truth that the stress in spiritual civilization is on building; and the key to destroying feudal superstitions lies in providing guidance. [passage omitted] In resolving problems that are ideological in nature, we can only depend on the truth, on persuasion, and on providing guidance, not on clubs, suppression, and suffocating people. If, the moment destroying superstitions is mentioned, people think that this means concentrating on destruction, issuing compulsory orders, and even, as in the township we have cited, organizing a drive and a shock attack to oppose superstition, a good thing may be turned into a bad one, and it will be impossible to educate the people.

Far from destroying the four olds, the drive to destroy the four olds at the beginning of the Cultural Revolution actually led to a big spread of feudal fascism. Have we not suffered enough of the pain of such a lesson? [passage omitted]

We cannot just simply and crudely ban the masses' superstitious activities. It is easy to destroy temples as buildings, but not so easy to remove Buddhist idols in people's hearts. It is very difficult to achieve true effects by organizing shock attacks and a high tide against superstition.

The most urgent thing in the current drive to build spiritual civilization in the rural areas is not to organize a movement to destroy temples but to guide the masses to study the party's current policies, science, and culture, and to sum up typical examples of how superstitions harm people, thus conducting vivid and lively education. We should enhance their scientific and cultural qualities and help them to shake off feudal ignorance and accept modern civilization. The masses will themselves destroy the Buddhist idols they erected themselves when they have truly become the masters of nature and society.

SICHUAN REPORTS GOOD HARVESTS AFTER CALAMITIES

OW121134 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Chengdu, December 12 (XINHUA) -- Sichuan Province, which furnishes one tenth of China's grain output, has reported good harvests following serious natural calamities this year. It expects an output approaching 38.78 million tons, 500,000 tons more than in 1985, Governor Jiang Minkuan said here today.

It's oil-bearing crop output is expected to increase by 62,400 tons from last year to reach more than 1.57 million tons.

From spring to autumn, over 4.33 million hectares, or 46 percent of the province's total farmland, were subjected to a long spell of low temperatures or suffered from strong winds or hailstorms, drought and insect pests.

The governor attributed the good harvests to the use of fine strains, increase of agricultural input by farmers and support from other parts of the province. In particular, local farmers are putting great efforts into water conservancy projects.

SICHUAN COMPANY RAISES FUNDS THROUGH STOCK ISSUE

HK101406 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] On 9 December, Chongqing City Iron and Steel Company issued 100 million yuan of its stock to the public. In (Ganghua) Village, where the iron and steel company is located, seven workers responsible for the issuance sold 15,000 yuan of stock within the first 15 minutes. The issuance of stock by Chongqing City Iron and Steel Company is a new breakthrough in the city's reform of the financial system, symbolizing that a complete, diversified, and scientific capital market has taken shape in the city. The funds raised will be mainly used for strengthening the iron and steel company's capability for iron-smelting, coking and ore sintering, as well as for putting an end to the company's situation in which its production structure is seriously dislocated.

Such a large stock issue is rarely seen in China. The stock is divided into two types: individual stock and collective stock. The individual stock, worth 40 million yuan, is aimed at residents of cities and towns. The term of this type of stock is 2 years, and its annual interest rate is 11 percent. The collective stock, worth 60 million yuan, is aimed at enterprises and institutions across China. Its term is 4 years with an annual interest rate of 8 percent. Where the purchase exceeds 100,000 yuan, the buyer is given a special price for purchasing steel products in short supply. Both types of stock are transferrable. If Chongqing City Iron and Steel Company is unable to repay the principal and interest upon maturity of the stock, Chongqing Trust and Investment Company will be responsible for acquiring the whole amount of the stock and paying to the holders both the principal and the due interest. This shows that the iron and steel company's stock has high creditability.

In connection with the iron and steel company's progress of fund utilization in technological transformation, the 100 million yuan stock will be sold out by the end of this year. Now, in addition to issuing individual stock throughout the city, the iron and steel company is also selling the collective stock through the industrial and commercial banks and departments to the units concerned in the city.

The iron and steel company has also reached agreements with trust and investment companies of 21 provinces, cities, and regions in southwest China and along the Chang Jiang basin on selling the stock on its behalf.

#### XIZANG MEETING REVIEWS PARTY STYLE QUESTIONS

HK130715 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Excerpts] A regional meeting to exchange experiences in straightening out party style and to present awards to advanced collectives and model party members concluded on 12 December. [passage omitted] Dangzin, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, presided at the presentation ceremony. Also present were Wu Jinghua, Raidi, Basang, Pudoje, Lang Jie, Punche, and Liu Yongkang, responsible persons of the party, government, and Army in Kizang. [passage omitted]

The regional party committee issued a decision on commending advanced collectives and model party members in straightening out party style. The decision said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, and especially since the 8,000-strong gathering of the central organs in January 1986 and the regional party committee's rally to mobilize a drive to straighten out party style, the party organizations at all levels and party members in Xizang have worked in concert to seriously implement the central line, principles, and policies and persevere in building the two civilizations together, with the result that a good momentum of party organizations working hard to improve party style has appeared throughout the region. [passage omitted]

The regional party committee has decided to commend 31 advanced party committees, 39 advanced party branches, and 94 model party members who have scored outstanding achievements in straightening out party style, and to release their names to the whole region. [passage omitted]

On the morning of 12 December, Basang, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, made an important speech entitled "Make still greater efforts to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style in the region." [passage omitted]

Comrade Basang stressed that straightening out party style is both an urgent and long-term task for the whole party. We must firmly implement the Central Committee's principle on making resolute and sustained efforts, and continue to get a thoroughly good grasp of straightening out party style. In light of the region's actual conditions, we should focus on the following aspects:

1. Continue to seriously implement and thoroughly understand the spirit of the resolution and stimulate the work of building spiritual civilization and straightening out party style in the region. [passage omitted]
2. Bring into full play the role of the party organizations at all levels and the party members in building spiritual civilization and straightening out party style, and strive to improve the quality of the ruling party's members. [passage omitted]

Viewing actual conditions in Xizang, strengthening nationality solidarity and establishing and developing new-style socialist nationality relations of equality, solidarity, love and mutual assistance are of particularly great importance.



Solidarity is not just a means but the goal of building socialist spiritual civilization, and also of grasping the work of straightening out party style. Hence, in the process of building spiritual civilization and straightening out party style, we in Xizang must hold higher the banner of the age of solidarity and construction, uphold the four basic principles, strive to forge citizens with the four qualities, and do our own work well in order to attain our common ideal. In the great cause of attaining our common ideal, the party organizations at all levels shoulder a major historic burden, and the party members must fully play their part as vanguards and models.

3. Correctly understand the relationship between building the two civilizations and straightening out party style on the one hand and carrying out reforms on the other. [passage omitted] In building the two civilizations, the party members must play a model and leading role in promoting Xizang's economic development, catch up with the spirit of the age, overcome pernicious remnants of feudalism, resist corrosion by decadent capitalist thinking, and establish new concepts that correspond to reform and opening up. They must take the lead in developing commodity economy, in getting rich through hard work, and in persevering in reform. In short, they must take the lead in building the two civilizations well. [passage omitted]

In the course of straightening out party style, we must take a firm and upright stand in protecting and supporting reform, and create a political environment of relaxation and concord for the reforms. We should promote the smooth progress of reforms of the economic and political structures in Xizang, stimulate the development of commodity production, and improve the social productive forces.

We must also realize that it is hard to avoid good and bad things getting mixed up, as we are carrying out a policy of all-round opening up and invigoration. Certain decadent capitalist and feudal ideas seize the chance to penetrate and make an impact. We must resolutely investigate and deal strictly with those persons who seize the chance of reform and make the pretext of invigoration in order to abuse powers, pursue unhealthy trends and violate laws.

The stern facts tell us that if we fail to straighten out our party's style, certain people will be in danger of losing their way, and some may even reach the stage of committing economic crimes. A number of major and important cases unearthed in Xizang fully testify to the truth that reforms can hardly be carried out if party style is not good. Therefore, we can only effectively ensure the smooth progress of building the two civilizations in Xizang if we grasp party style on the one hand and reforms on the other, with the two coordinating with and stimulating each other.

4. Strengthen education in professional ethics and seriously correct sectoral malpractices. [passage omitted]

5. Tidy up discipline, establish a democratic life system and put it on a sound basis. Tidying up discipline is an important aspect of straightening out party style and also of building spiritual civilization. Xizang is currently engaged in structural reform work. Structural reform and the work of tidying up discipline must be carried out together. The focal points in tidying up discipline are the leading organs and leading cadres at and above county level.

6. The party committees at all levels must attach importance to discipline inspection work and support it. [passage omitted]



XIZANG'S WU JINGHUA DISCUSSES PARTY STYLE

HK140303 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Wu Jinghua, secretary of the regional party committee, said on 12 December at the close of the regional meeting to exchange experiences in straightening out party style and to present awards to advanced collectives and model party members: With the year 1987 now imminent, every party organization must make a thorough evaluation of the state of party style in the various departments and units and proceed to take steps to strive to complete the task of bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style in the region.

Comrade Wu Jinghua said: This year the regional party committee has worked hard to improve party style. This work has been grasped from top to bottom for 1 year and has yielded notable results. A large number of advanced collectives and individuals has emerged. [passage omitted]

Comrade Wu Jinghua said: The core issue in grasping party style in 1987 is to ensure and stimulate all-round reform. In accordance with the basic guiding principles laid down by the sixth plenary session's resolution, we must unswervingly do a good job in economic and political structural reform and promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization. And to persevere in this core task, we must stimulate the building of the four modernizations, promote all-round reform and opening up, and uphold the four basic principles. [passage omitted]

We must support people who take the lead in reforms and in pioneering, and must not nitpick and continually find fault with them. We must adopt various means of supporting reform and construction. This is our fundamental task.

Comrade Wu Jinghua said: The year 1987 will be a very significant year. Whether or not the party organizations in Xizang can fulfill the basic task of bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style depends on what action will be taken after this meeting. Many comrades have made speeches and exchanged experiences at this meeting. After being exchanged, these experiences should be studied and popularized. [passage omitted]

Comrade Wu Jinghua said in conclusion: The party secretaries at all levels must work hard to build the party. We will certainly not permit the existence of the phenomenon of the party failing to keep itself in good order. If we can work hard in this way for 1 year, then before the 13th National Party Congress is convened, we will be able to report in the press that Xizang has realized the 12th Party Congress's call on party style.

The Army and the localities should stimulate each other. Next year marks the 35th anniversary of the establishment of Xizang Military District and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. We should hold solemn commemorative activities. We hope that the comrades in the armed forces will, like the localities, take practical action to contribute to bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style, as a gift to the 35th anniversary of the establishment of Xizang Military District and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the PLA.

I. 17 Dec 86

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS  
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DEMOCRATIZATION POSTER ATTRACTS BEIJING STUDENTS

OW131243 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, Dec. 13 KYODO -- A poster calling for discussions on democratization attracted crowds of students when it was posted on a wall at Beijing University Saturday.

The poster said democratization should start in farm villages, which contain 80 percent of the Chinese population.

It also called for reforms in news media organizations, and urged newspapers to report objectively.

Some news stories written by reporters and editors have not been run because the newspapers are organs of the Chinese Communist Party, it said.

The poster was signed "Wang Zhigang," but gave no information about the author's identity.

Posters calling on Beijing University students to take action to achieve democratization were also posted at the university on Friday. The posters had been sent from colleges in Anhui Province in eastern China where thousands of students staged demonstrations calling for democratization on December 5 and 9.

Urge Nationwide Democracy Drive

HK140542 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0430 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Students at Beijing University say they hope to start a nationwide movement to force the government to make democratic reforms. They have again begun putting up posters on the campus calling on the people to join their efforts. A student leader claimed that their counterparts in other universities have voiced support for the movement.

The Chinese media have not reported the activities, and there have been no arrests so far.

HEBEI SECRETARY ATTENDS MEETING OF MAYORS

SK150939 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] After 18 days in session, the provincial meeting of commissioners, mayors, and county (district) heads on mastering "two great skills" sponsored by the provincial party committee ended on the morning of 30 November. Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the closing ceremony of the meeting. Xie Feng, governor of the province, made a summary speech entitled "Keep Close Contacts With Reality and Solidly Grasp Implementation." Attending the meeting were Yue Qifeng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Qu Weizhen, Bai Shi, and Zhang Chao, Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee; and Hong Yi, vice governor of the province.

During the meeting, participants conscientiously studied "the CPC Central Committee Resolution on the Guiding Principles for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization"; Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech on creatively implementing the instructions of the central authorities and higher levels and correctly handling the contradictions within the party; Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan; and speeches by leading comrades of the central authorities on the current economic situation. Responsible comrades of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System and Shijiazhuang City were invited to deliver reports on economic restructuring at the meeting. Many comrades reflected that mobilizing the cadres in the forefront line to concentrate on mastering the two great skills is an action of far-sightedness and a measure to reform the previous cadres' management method of stressing utilization of cadres to the neglect of upgrading their quality. The comrades participating in the meeting set a high value on this study opportunity. They carried forward the good style of study for integrating theory with practice, and closely linked the study of documents with summing up their work, individual study, and group discussions. The meeting was convened successfully. Great results were achieved even though it was held over a short period of time.

During his speech, Governor Xie Feng first summed up the achievements and results made at this meeting. He said: First, the meeting defines the strategic position, basic guiding principles, and fundamental tasks of spiritual civilizations; fosters a new idea for grasping the two civilizations simultaneously and grasping spiritual civilization to promote economic construction; and sets forth, in line with the actual conditions, some specific proposals for implementing the measures of the provincial party committee and the provincial government for implementing the "resolution." Second, the participants further deepen their understanding of doing work in a creative manner. The most fundamental requirement for doing work in a creative manner is to closely link the policies and instructions of the central authorities and higher levels with the actual conditions. We should foster a high sense of devotion to our work and a strong sense of responsibility, update our thinking, overcome such ideological obstacles as "over-cautiousness" and the ways of thinking of the coward and the sluggard, strengthen our awareness in blazing new trails, and boldly keep forging ahead. We should carry forward the spirit of being good at study, conducting investigations and study, and seeking truth from facts instead of blindly acting according to books or the instructions of higher levels. Third, the participants should further deepen their understanding of the significance of the work of correctly handling the contradictions within the party. So far, antagonistic contradictions between truth and falsehood often exist in the party. We must not handle these contradictions in a rough manner, but should be adept in coordination and persuasion to persistently handle contradictions in a gentle and mild way. We should take policies as criterion in an effort to make the problems that have been handled able to stand the test of history. To develop economic construction, we should correctly handle contradictions within the party. Only by correctly handling contradictions within the party can we pool efforts from all fronts to promote the development of economic construction. Fourth, the participants have firm confidence in reform, exchange experiences in reform, and further define the basic orientation and principles for reform. Fifth, they clearly define the overall targets and tasks for economic development during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The participants studied both advantages and disadvantages of the province to promote the development of the planned commodity economy, and further defined the guiding ideology and the orientation for seeking wealth.



Next, Xie Feng gave his opinions on a common problem in current work, such as how to implement it. He said: It is not easy work to carry out party principles and policies and various work tasks to the letter, therefore we should conscientiously improve our ideology, work style, and work methods. First, we should reeducate the masses of cadres with the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, and foster the viewpoint of proceeding from reality in doing everything. We should integrate theory with practice, and combine central principles and policies with specific local conditions to carry out our work in a creative manner. It is for the purpose of respecting specific local conditions that we master the guidelines of central policies, and it is for the purpose of implementing the guidelines of central policies that we respect specific local conditions. We should guide our work and development with this viewpoint. Second, we should enable the masses of cadres to foster the concept of carrying out reform persistently. Because reform is a task of top priority, all our words and deeds should be submitted and serve it. Therefore, we should update our ideas, and abandon those on small-scale production and the natural economy, the idea of closing our door to external contact, and the long-standing "leftist" influence. We should foster new ideas of reform, opening to the outside world, enlivening the domestic economy, and developing the planned socialist commodity economy. Only when our ideas are updated can we observe problems with a keen sense, grasp the priorities, and carry out our work by focusing on reform. Third, we should go out of our office, free ourselves from mountains of documents and meetings, and go deep into the forefront of production and the grass roots, and among the masses. Those in charge of agriculture should go to rural areas and the peasants, those in charge of industry should go to industrial and mining enterprises workers, and those in charge of education should go to schools and teachers and students to conduct investigations and study among them, give heed to their opinions, study problems together with them, obtain first-hand information, and provide data for our democratic and scientific policymaking. We should conduct earnest analysis and study of the mountains of documents and meetings, and pool the efforts of all quarters to eliminate them. We should establish a series of systems in the funding, examination, approval and issuance of documents to restrict documents and meetings so that the mountains of documents and meetings will no longer exist. Fourth, we should establish a series of systems to ensure that all work is carried through conscientiously. Our work cannot be carried out if we do not have strict supervision and examination and report systems, or if we rely on holding meetings and issuing documents alone. Therefore, we should establish strict examination and report systems. We should work out plans, conduct examinations, summarize, and make reports in doing all work so that actual results can be achieved. We should commend the advanced and criticize the backward to promote conscientious implementation of work. We should make a clear demarcation line between awards and punishments by commending a group as good examples who carry out their work conscientiously, and criticizing those who engage in fraud, pay no attention to performing their work, and draft along aimlessly. Fifth, leading persons should take the lead, which is the key. Leading persons at all levels should take the lead and play an exemplary role in implementation of work. If leading persons do not stand at the fore and let departments or other people take the lead, the problem of people not carrying out their work conscientiously will not truly be solved. It is hoped that you will integrate theory with practice, create the new in dealing with concrete matters related to work, and exert great efforts to carry out work.

In conclusion, Comrade Xing Chongzhi gave a speech. He said: Whether or not a person can lead the masses in achieving prosperity, and whether or not he can do so more rapidly should be considered an important indication of whether or not he is a good county magistrate. He urged all 177 county (district) magistrates attending the meeting to strive to become good county (district) magistrates who lead the masses in achieving prosperity.



JILIN'S GAO DI MEETS TAIWAN COMPATRIOT DELEGATION

SK160240 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Uniting with and relying on the masses of Taiwan compatriots, the Jilin Provincial Federation of Taiwan Compatriots has actively carried out work in various fields over the past 3 years since its founding and has made contributions to the realization of the idea of one country and two systems, and of building a spiritual civilization.

Over the past few years, the provincial Federation of Taiwan Compatriots has worked in close coordination with departments concerned in earnestly implementing the policies on Taiwan compatriots, strengthened contacts with relatives and friends in Taiwan and foreign countries through letters and by making use of the visits, observation tours and study abroad, and acted as go-between for 53 technology, capital, and personnel importing projects.

At the second Jilin Provincial Congress of Taiwan Compatriots, which concluded on 15 December, the participants conscientiously summed up the work performed by the first board of directors of the provincial federation of Taiwan compatriots, revised the constitution of the federation, and elected the second board of directors.

Vice Governor Liu Yunzhao attended and addressed the congress. Gao Di, secretary of the provincial party committee, Gao Dezhan, provincial governor, Wang Daren, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, and Jin Minghan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, met with all members of the newly elected second board of directors of the provincial Federation of Taiwan Compatriots on the afternoon of 15 December. Zhao Xiu, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the opening ceremony of the congress.

LIAONING PARTY SECRETARY INSPECTS VILLAGE SCHOOL

SK122349 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] A beautiful brand-new two-story building located in a remote outlying mountain village in the eastern part of Liaoning is especially eye-catching. It is a primary school of Tanjiabao Village in Quanshui Township of Benxi County. It is not only beautifully shaped, but also well furnished. In addition to its classrooms for students from grade one to grade six, and for preschool age students, it also has a music room, a physical exercise room, a reading room, a laboratory, and a meeting room suitable for over 200 students. Inside the house are heating facilities, tap water pipes and sewers, brand new desks and chairs, and a great number of picture books, as well as sports and laboratory equipment. All this makes the people treat it with increased respect. While conducting investigations and studies in the mountainous areas in the eastern part of Liaoning, Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, praised this village for its strategic foresight in spending money on education.

Over the past few years, with the development of the commodity economy, the collectives became financially solid. By 1984, the village had a total accumulation of more than 300,000 yuan. How to spend such a large sum of money? Some people proposed the construction of a decent office building to replace the old and shabby one. Others proposed the construction of a large building for club activities. [paragraph continues]

At the time, Tan Huijin, secretary of the village party branch, contended that the condition of the village primary school was poor and that the inadequate lighting and damp floor would affect the study and growth of the children. He proposed the construction of a new school building. His proposal won the unanimous support of the representatives of villagers. They invited designers from the city to plan for the construction of a school building which would not be outdated even after 20 years. They also selected the best construction team from the township to undertake the work. In addition, they bought more than 100 sets of new desks, chairs and laboratory tables, approximately 5,000 picture books, and a great amount of sports and teaching equipment for the school. Installed in the physical exercise room were fluorescent lamps and electric fans. Even on a rainy day, the children can have their physical exercise in the room. At present, in addition to enrolling all school-age children in the village, the school also runs a preschool educational class for children 5 to 6 years old.

On 3 November, while conducting investigations and studies in Benxi City, Quan Shuren paid a special visit to this village school and the preschool educational class and praised the villagers. He said: Your act of spending money on building a school shows that you have strategic foresight. You would have been shortsighted to spend your money on putting up an office building. The building of spiritual civilization should begin by fostering the children. If all villages act as you did, the quality of the people would rapidly improve.

#### LIAONING SECRETARY AT SCIENTIFIC AWARD MEETING

SK140734 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] On the morning of 13 December, more than 100 scientific and technical workers from the fronts of the chemical, machine building, and electronic industries, as well as urban and rural construction, got together to represent the winners of 304 scientific and technological results and to receive the first awards offered by the provincial people's government in honor of those who have made marked progress in scientific and technological research.

Attending the award meeting were Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee; Wang Guangzhong, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress; and Chen Enfeng and Zhang Yan, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

At the meeting, Lin Sheng, vice governor of the province, delivered a speech in which he extended appreciation for the contributions made by the winners to the province's research progress and urged them to make new contributions to research work during the implementation period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

At the meeting, 10 items won the first-class award; 35 items, the second-class award; and 259 items, the third-class award. All awarded items have higher technological standards and have exerted marked economic results and social benefits. According to preliminary statistics, these scientific and technological results scored more than 1.579 billion yuan of the net economic results in 1985, and 75 items among these results have scored gratifying achievements in controlling pollution, improving labor conditions, protecting or improving the ecological environment, and in safeguarding the people's health. Some specialized items concerning national defense have also filled the gaps of the province's scientific and technological research in arms and equipment.

GANSU COMMENCES VILLAGE PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK170405 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] The provincial forum on rural party rectification which concluded today held that: Our province has carried out village level party rectification for 2 months and the development situation is better than originally anticipated. However, attention must be drawn to the problems of uneven development.

Party rectification started in the first group of villages, throughout our province, during the first and middle parts of October this year. It has involved some 12,000 village party branches and some 308,000 party members, accounting for 74 percent of total peasant and herdsman party members. Because full preparations were made and prominence given to key points, a relatively vigorous leadership system ranging from the upper to lower levels has been set up to handle party rectification. The great majority of township party committees have implemented the system whereby party member leading cadres divide the work and assign a part to each individual or group. All places have used many methods to universally carry out extensive and penetrating ideological work and centered on leading the masses to get rich through production -- the basic task of rural work, and have given prominence to education in the party's basic aim, situation, and policies.

On the basis of heightening ideology and awareness through conducting finance investigations, some party member cadres' problems of taking serious economic advantage of power to seek personal gain, and of law and discipline violations have been disclosed, investigated, and dealt with. Some salient problems of gambling and feudal and superstitious practices which exist in social customs have been solved. Village level party rectification throughout our province is healthily developing forward.

With a view to further pushing in-depth village level party rectification throughout our province, the provincial forum on rural party rectification put forward: It is necessary to pay attention to solving some existing problems. For example: Party rectification has developed unevenly; a number of village party branches have not conducted in-depth ideological education; about 10 percent of village party branches have not solved their main problems; some carried out party rectification perfunctorily and superficially; a small number of counties and townships have not fully disclosed serious problems among party member cadres; and investigating finances and returning what has been taken unlawfully, or paying compensation for it, has not been handled firmly.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi attended the forum and made a speech. He said: This village level party rectification is both a great practice in strengthening the building of grass-roots party organizations in the new historical period and a profound mobilization of the people to get rich through production. Party organizations in rural areas throughout our province must adroitly guide action according to circumstances and strive to properly complete village level party rectification.



GANSU SECRETARY URGES TECHNICIAN TRANSFERS

HK150833 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi said: While encouraging science and technology personnel to run township enterprises on contract, we must also provide convenience to them. He made these remarks when inspecting Lanzhou's Huanghe Brewery this morning.

The Huanghe Beer Brewery is a well run township enterprise, but it also has the same problems other township enterprises have. Some state-run and collective enterprises have an excess of technicians, but they are unwilling to transfer the excess technicians through normal channels. Some of them even adopt such methods as removing the technicians' names from the rolls, or refusing to give official organizational recommendation letters, to prevent the technicians from transferring to township enterprises.

Li Ziqi said: State-run factories must give the green light to technicians who cannot play their role in state-run factories, but may play a key role in township enterprises, so as to help the township enterprises. The two parties must consult earnestly with each other. Setting obstacles to the technician transfer is inappropriate. If they cannot solve the problem themselves, organizational departments should look into the matter and help them. This reasonable transfer of qualified personnel is very necessary to the development of township enterprises.

Over the past few days, Li Ziqi and Wang Jintang, secretary of the Lanzhou City CPC Committee, led comrades from the relevant provincial and Lanzhou City departments to inspect work in some state-run, collective, and township enterprises and to conduct extensive and in-depth investigation of the status and development of the enterprises.

QINGHAI ON PROMOTING SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK140229 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The sixth enlarged plenary session of the provincial CPC Committee passed a decision of the committee on strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The decision pointed out: In the new period of history, the basic tasks facing the building of socialist spiritual civilization in Qinghai are to meet the needs of developing and invigorating Qinghai, persevere in focusing on construction in all work, cultivate socialist citizens with ideals, morality, culture, and discipline, strive to improve the people's ideological, moral, scientific, and cultural qualities, stimulate the development of the social productive forces, and strive to build a united, affluent, civilized, and prosperous Qinghai. [passage omitted]

The decision called for carrying out in depth education in ideals and morality and establishing the ambition to develop and build Qinghai. [passage omitted]

The decision called on the party members and the people of all nationalities to update their concepts and stimulate reforms and opening up. The most fundamental thing in updating concepts is to strengthen consciousness of reform and establish the idea of developing socialist commodity economy.



At present, we must focus on eliminating all ideas of awaiting and relying on assistance from the state, together with the product economy mentality of monopoly procurement and distribution by the state, the natural economy mentality of self-sufficiency, the idea of egalitarianism, and the conservative mentality of keeping the door closed. We must gradually establish the concepts of values, of the market, of competition, and of practical results, that are suited to reform, opening up, and commodity economy. [passage omitted]

The decision pointed out that the province should vigorously develop education, science, and culture. The province should introduce 9-year compulsory education in stages in light of the actual conditions in the towns, the eastern agricultural region, the pastoral areas, and the remote mountain areas. We must, in particular, put on a sound basis a coordinated and complete system of education for minority nationalities. Science and technology work must be geared to economic construction, the rural and pastoral areas, and the enterprises. [passage omitted]

In developing culture, we must uphold the four basic principles, implement the double hundred principle, and put social benefit in first place.

The decision called on all places and units to do a good job of education in democracy, law, and discipline, and form an excellent atmosphere of observing discipline and the law. In accordance with the party and state constitutional provisions, the party committees and government at all levels must continually step up education in democracy, eliminate the feudal mentality of being specially privileged, get rid of bureaucratism, and make policymaking more democratic and scientific, to ensure that the people can fully exercise their rights as the masters of the country.

Enterprises and units should perfect the workers' congress system and fully firm up the democratic rights of these congresses. It is necessary to step up the building of grass-roots political power and solve at the grass-roots disputes among the people. We must step up education in the law for the cadres and masses and strive to complete the task of popularizing common knowledge of law in 4 years. We must continue to step up the work of tackling social order problems in a comprehensive way and crack down hard, in accordance with the law, on serious economic and other crimes, to eliminate factors for social instability and create a stable and harmonious environment for building the two civilizations.

The decision called for further strengthening nationality solidarity and consolidating and developing new-style socialist relations between nationalities. In the new period of history, the focus of nationality work should shift to developing nationality economy and culture and to gradually narrowing the differences between the nationalities in economic and social development, to reach the goal of becoming prosperous and making progress together. In nationality work, we must eliminate the conservative idea of closing the door and actively develop the work of opening up, exchanges, cooperation, and mutual assistance between nationalities.

The key to nationality solidarity lies in the unity of the leading cadres. The cadres of all nationalities must cherish nationality solidarity as they cherish their eyes and be models in promoting nationality solidarity. [passage omitted]

The decision said: Under the premise of ensuring normal religious activities, we must gradually and cautiously readjust and change those religious canons and customs and outmoded conventions and habits that hamper nationality prosperity, the people's enrichment, and their physical and mental health, and that do not benefit the building of the two civilizations.

This must be done on the basis of thorough investigations and discussions and of the masses' voluntary actions. We will not allow religion to interfere with administration, justice, education, or marriage. We will not allow religion to make forced or disguised impositions on people. We will not allow religion to interfere with production and the popularization of science and technology.

The decision called on the province to actively guide the peasants and herdsmen to eliminate poverty, become rich, and lead new-style socialist lives. They should gradually form civilized, healthy, and scientific life styles.

The decision said in conclusion: Building spiritual civilization is the task of the whole party. The leading organs and the leading cadres must firmly establish the idea of leadership as service, face the grass-roots, and solve practical problems. We must bring into full play the positive role of the CPPCC and the democratic parties in building spiritual civilization. The trade unions, the CYL, women's federations, science and technology associations, literature and art federations, and other mass bodies must play their own role in building spiritual civilization.

In conclusion the decision called on the party organizations and members and the cadres and masses throughout the province to unite as one, enhance understanding under the guidance of the resolution of the sixth plenary session, work in concert, summon up the spirit of the foolish old man to develop Qinghai, and continually press ahead with building the two civilizations and carrying out all-round reform in the province.

#### QINGHAI PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

HK130547 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The Sixth Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee held its sixth enlarged plenary session in Xining from 9 to 12 December. [passage omitted] The session studied the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, examined and approved the provincial party committee's decision on strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization, made partial readjustments in the membership of the provincial party committee and Advisory and Discipline Inspection Commissions, and passed a decision on convening a Qinghai provincial conference of party representatives.

The provincial party committee's decision on strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization is in nine parts: 1) Seriously study the resolution and clearly understand the tasks and demands in building spiritual civilization in Qinghai in the new situation. 2) Carry out in depth education in ideals and morality and establish the ambition to develop and build Qinghai. 3) Update concepts and stimulate reforms and opening up. 4) Vigorously develop education, science, and culture. 5) Do a good job in education in democracy, law, and discipline, and form an excellent atmosphere of observing discipline and the law. 6) Further strengthen nationality solidarity and consolidate and strengthen new-style socialist relations between nationalities. 7) Fully understand and implement the party's policy on religion. 8) Actively advocate changes of customs and habits, and guide the peasants and herdsmen to lead new-style socialist lives. 9) strengthen party leadership and continually promote the province's building of spiritual civilization.

The session held: This decision accords with the spirit of the central resolution and with Qinghai realities. [passage omitted]

In accordance with the guiding principles laid down by the central resolution and the provincial party committee's decision, Qinghai must payt attention to the following issues in guiding the building of spiritual civilization: 1) Build the two civilizations simultaneously. 2) Base all work on reality. 3) Do practical things and stress practical results. 4) Bring into play the model and leading role of the cities and towns. In the future, the province must set specific goals and aims each year for building spiritual civilization. The specific tasks for next year will be arranged by the forthcoming work conference of the provincial party committee.

To meet the requirements of work, the session elected (Ma Shiqing), (Wing Hanmin), (Che Chengtong), (Su Fangshi), (Song Xiuyan), (Luo Sang), and (Hu Jijun) as replacement members of the provincial party committee; (Wang Chong), (Bai Quanzhong), (Shi Keming), (An Quiming), (Li Jingshan), (Zhang Guide), (Yan Wenjun), Jing Shengming, and (Qu Ke) as replacement members of the provincial Advisory Commission; and (Li Youwei) and (Ji Yingren) as replacement members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission.

The session decided to convene a provincial conference of party representatives next June, to elect the Qinghai delegates to the 13th CPC National Congress.

The session called on the party members and people of all nationalities in the province to seriously implement the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, persevere in grasping the two civilizations together, and spur the undertaking of developing Qinghai.

#### SHAANXI LEADERS COMMEMORATE XIAN ANNIVERSARY

HK130759 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Some 600 people of all circles held a solemn gathering in the Xian People's Building Hall yesterday to mark the 50th anniversary of the Xian Incident. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Bai Jinian, Provincial CPPCC Chairman Tan Weixu, and participants in the Xian Incident Yuan Zhengting, (Yang Dahai), and Li Lianbi attended. [passage omitted]

Bai Jinian said in his speech: The KMT and CPC have cooperated twice in history. [passage omitted] Why cannot they cooperate for a third time for the sake of building a unified country? History has repeatedly proven that KMT-CPC cooperation is beneficial for the progress of the state and the national and also for the development of the two parties themselves.

Taiwan's future way out lies in reunification with the motherland. The future of the KMT lies in cooperation with the CPC. This is a very evident trend. I hope the two parties will cooperate once more and strive together for the motherland's reunification, prosperity, wealth, and strength.

Xian City CPC Committee Secretary Dong Jichang presided at the gathering. Other responsible comrades of the party, government, and army present included Li Qingwei, Zhou Yaguang, Yan Kelun, Li Xipu, Deng Quozhong, Chen Ming, Yu Ming, Liu Lizen, He Chenghua, Wei Minghai, Sun Kehua, Zhang Bin, and Zhang Boxing. [passage omitted]

COMMENTARY HAILS SIGUR'S REMARKS ON MEDIATION

OW141403 Taipei CNA in English 1343 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 14 (CNA) -- The following is a commentary by the Broadcasting Corporation of China (BCC) in Taipei entitled "A Welcome Refusal To Mediate."

It was welcome news in Taipei: Again a Washington official announced that the U.S. Government has no intention of ever acting as a mediator between Taipei and Peking. That is always good news in Taipei because the Free Chinese do not entertain the idea of ever being forced to become part of Communist China. That much is clear.

This time it was assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Gaston Sigur, who reminded listeners wherever they may be that Washington could not play the role of mediator to settle the dispute between the Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait.

Sigur pointed out for the umpteenth time that Washington will not take sides in the dispute and that it will not force its friends on Taiwan to negotiate a settlement with Peking. The sole relevant policy of the United States, Sigur said, is to maintain the peace between the Chinese and to insure that any unification process is peaceful.

Meanwhile, Chinese Communist Leader Teng Hsiao-ping is said to have repeatedly tried to enlist Washington's help, particularly President Reagan's, to bring Taipei to the negotiating table. The communist mentality has it that the United States is the major obstacle standing in the way of Chinese unification. This is what presses them to try to enlist the U.S.'s help in the matter.

Little do the communist seem to know, however, that it's the people on Taiwan that stand in their way to force unification. The fact seems to be clear to everyone but Peking: The Free Chinese will have nothing to do with Communism. Unification occurs under the banner of a free and democratic China or it doesn't occur at all. That's the policy on Taiwan, with or without U.S. support for the unification process.

The pledge not to play mediator in the Taiwan Straits was the good news in Mr. Sigur's speech. The bad news, some of which is admittedly unavoidable in this zero-sum situation, is that the U.S. does intend to stick to its promise to gradually reduce arm sales to Free China on Taiwan. Sigur made it clear that Washington intends to fulfill the promises it made to Peking in both the normalization communique of 1978 and the August arm sales communique of 1982.

To the careful observer, a clear contradiction exists in U.S. policy. On the one hand, the U.S. says it will not force Taipei to negotiate. On the other hand, it says it will help disarm Taipei to Peking's satisfaction. After that is done, Taipei will be vulnerable to coercion and force on the part of the communists. Seems Taipei is between a rock and a hard place with regard to its future security.



The other complication is the Taiwan Relations Act, a domestic law of the U.S. which provides the legal structure for relations between the Republic of China on Taiwan and the United States. That law states clearly that the U.S. is bound by law to help the Free Chinese on Taiwan remain secure.

The pledge not to play the role of mediator is consistent with that law. The agreement to disarm Free China over the next few years is not.

In the aggregate sense, however, the people on Taiwan were happy to hear Mr. Sigur's words of support. It is a shot in the arm that is needed once in a while.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP SUPPORTS PRC STUDENT MOVEMENT

OW150307 Taipei CNA in English 0251 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 14 (CNA) -- The recent Mainland Chinese student movement for freedom and democracy in university campuses has demonstrated that the mainland Chinese are aware of the importance of human rights and the uselessness of limited economic reforms staged by Deng Xiaoping. Dr. Han Lih-wu, president of the Chinese Association for Human Rights, said Saturday.

Han stressed that this anti-communist tyranny action deserves close attention in the free world and its moral support.

He said freedom and democracy are the mainstream in the development of world politics and the current trend in the world community is to safeguard human rights. Therefore, he added, all governments have the responsibility and obligation to protect the people's basic human rights.

Under the tyrannical rule of the Communist Chinese regime, however, it is extremely difficult to expect that the strict control over the people's thinking, action and life would be relaxed a little bit, noted Han.

He said the Chinese Association for Human Rights will cable the Amnesty International and human rights associations throughout the free world to call their close attention to the development of the Mainland Chinese student movement for democracy and the Peiping regime's handling of the movement, so as to prevent the democracy fighters from being persecuted cruelly.

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